

Inconsistency Management in Model-Based Systems Engineering

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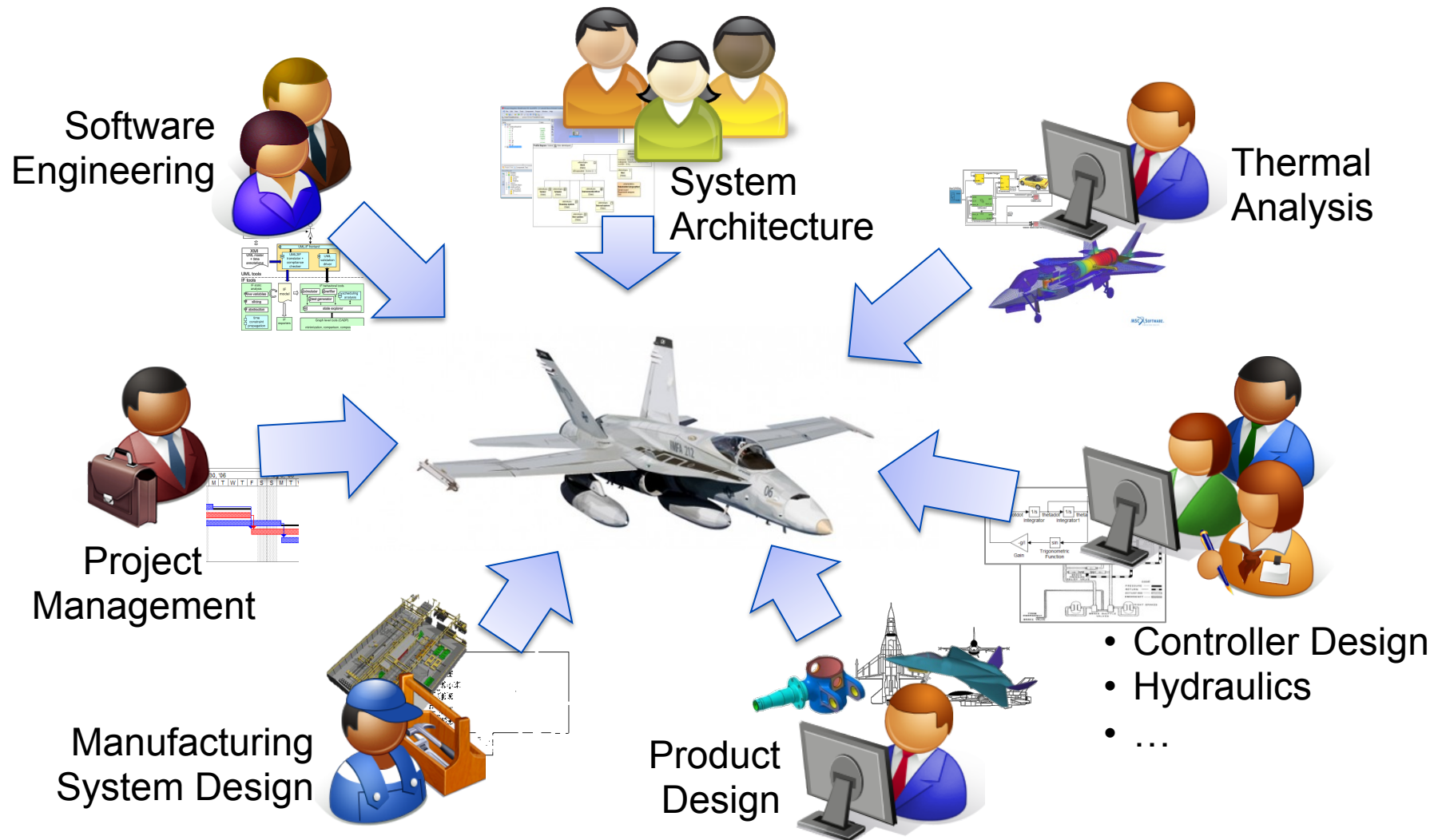


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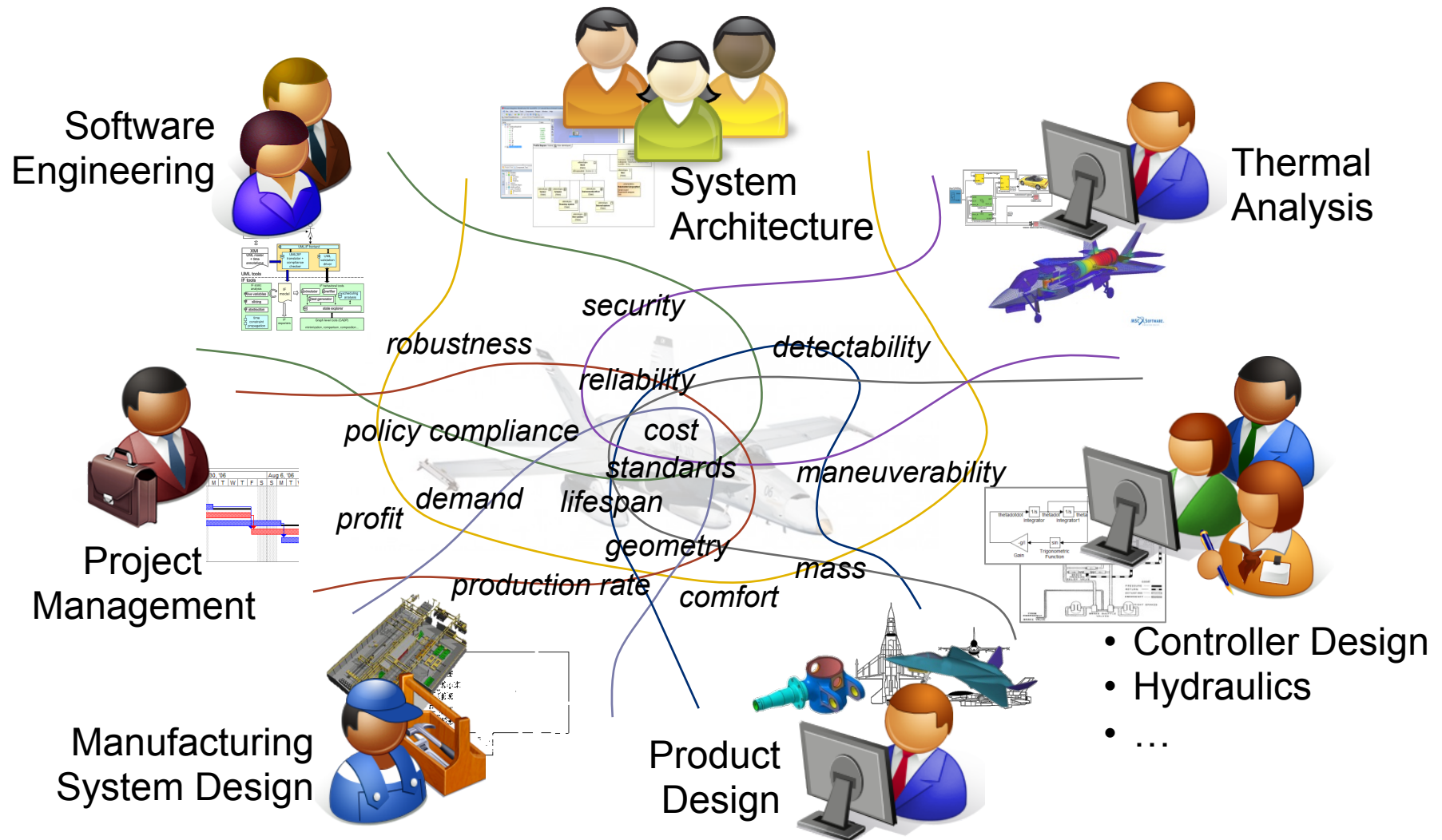
Collaborative, Model-Based Design & Development

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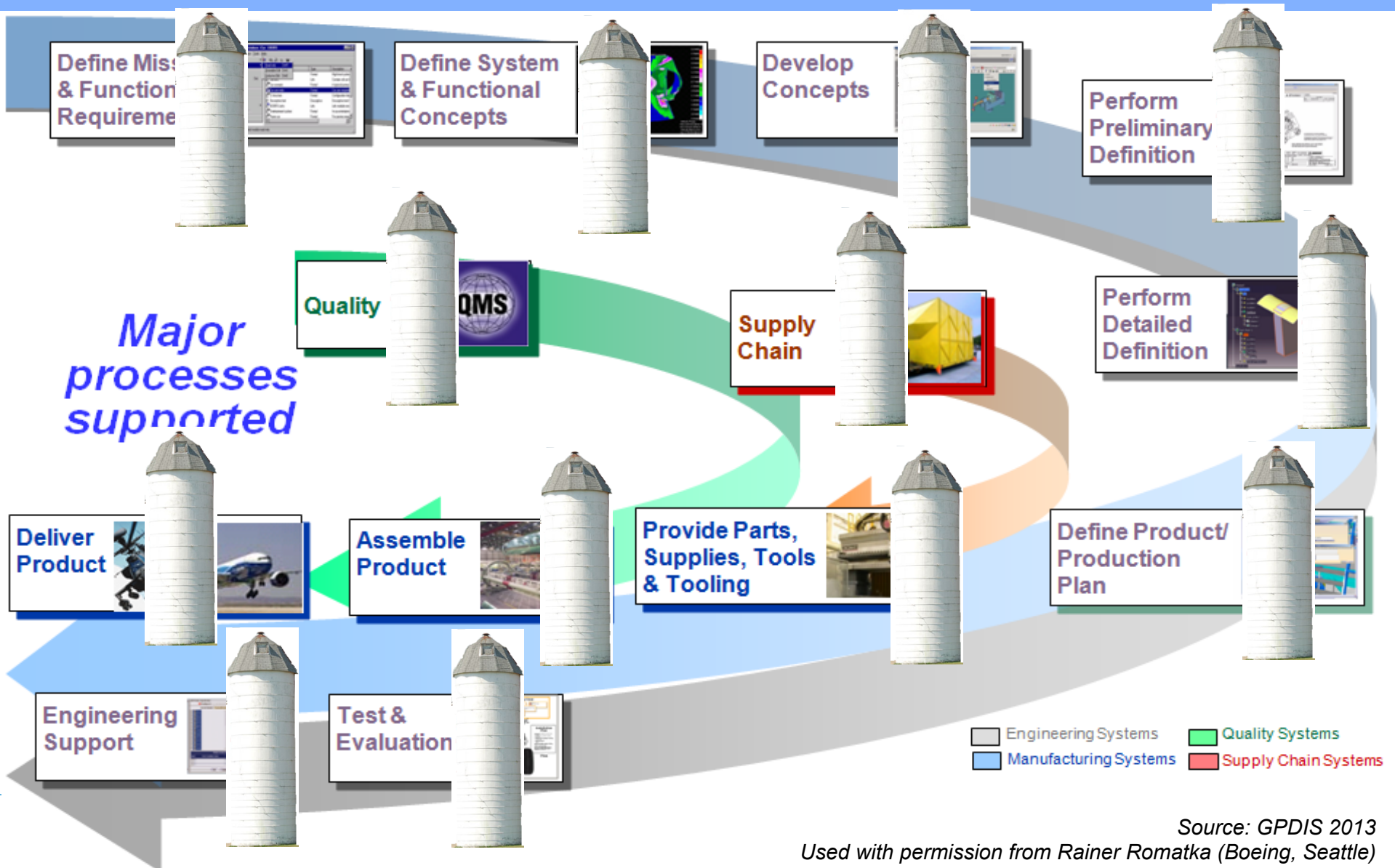
Overlapping Concerns

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Situation

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Source: GPDIS 2013
Used with permission from Rainer Romatka (Boeing, Seattle)

Typical Scenario

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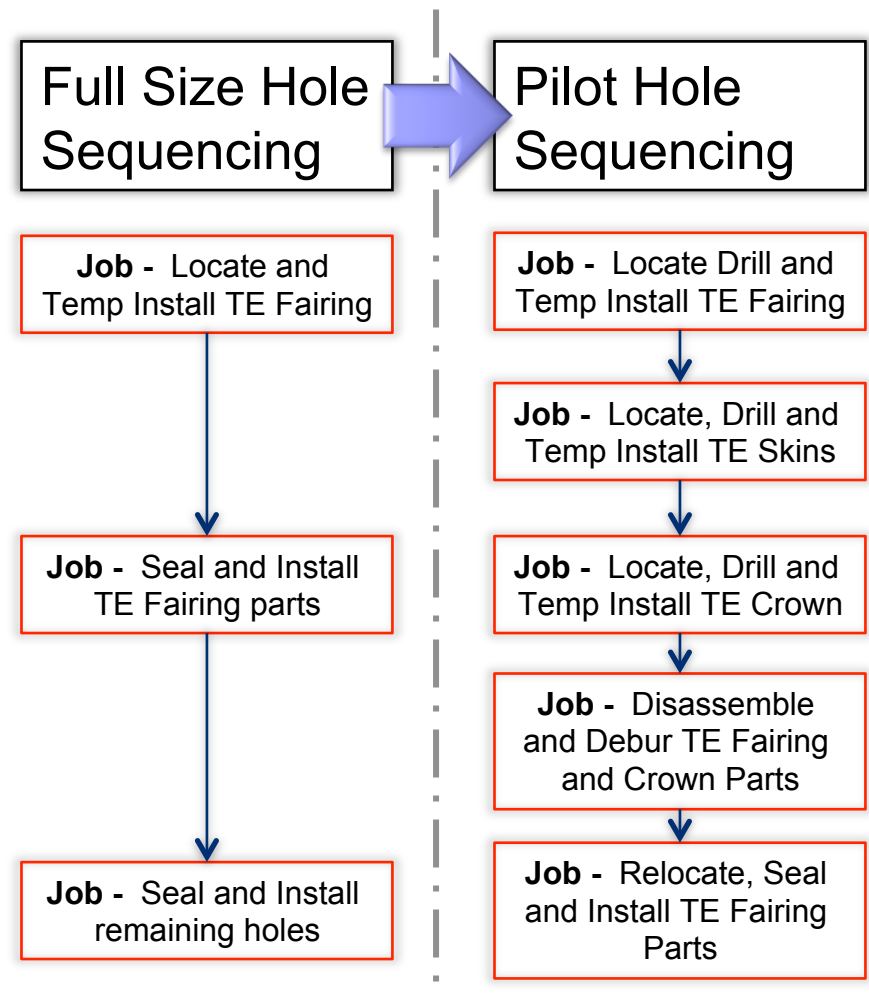
The image shows a collage of software interfaces. At the top, a window titled 'NoName.spp - Tecnomatix Plant Simulation 10.1 - [Models.Frame]' is visible. Below it, a 'Manufacturing Process Planner' window shows a search bar and 'Quick Links'. To the right, a 'SysML' window displays a diagram with elements like 'stations' and 'eblocks'. At the bottom left, a 'My Teamcenter' window shows 'Structure Manager' and 'Lifecycle Viewer'. Overlaid on these are five text boxes with the following questions:

- Set of workstations inconsistent with those defined in Teamcenter or SysML?
- Heuristics followed (e.g., DFMA)?
- Company-wide naming conventions for part numbers followed?
- Predicted assembly time inconsistent with desired (or required) value?
- Sequence of assembly steps the same as in Teamcenter and/or SysML?

Another Scenario: CM in Design & Development

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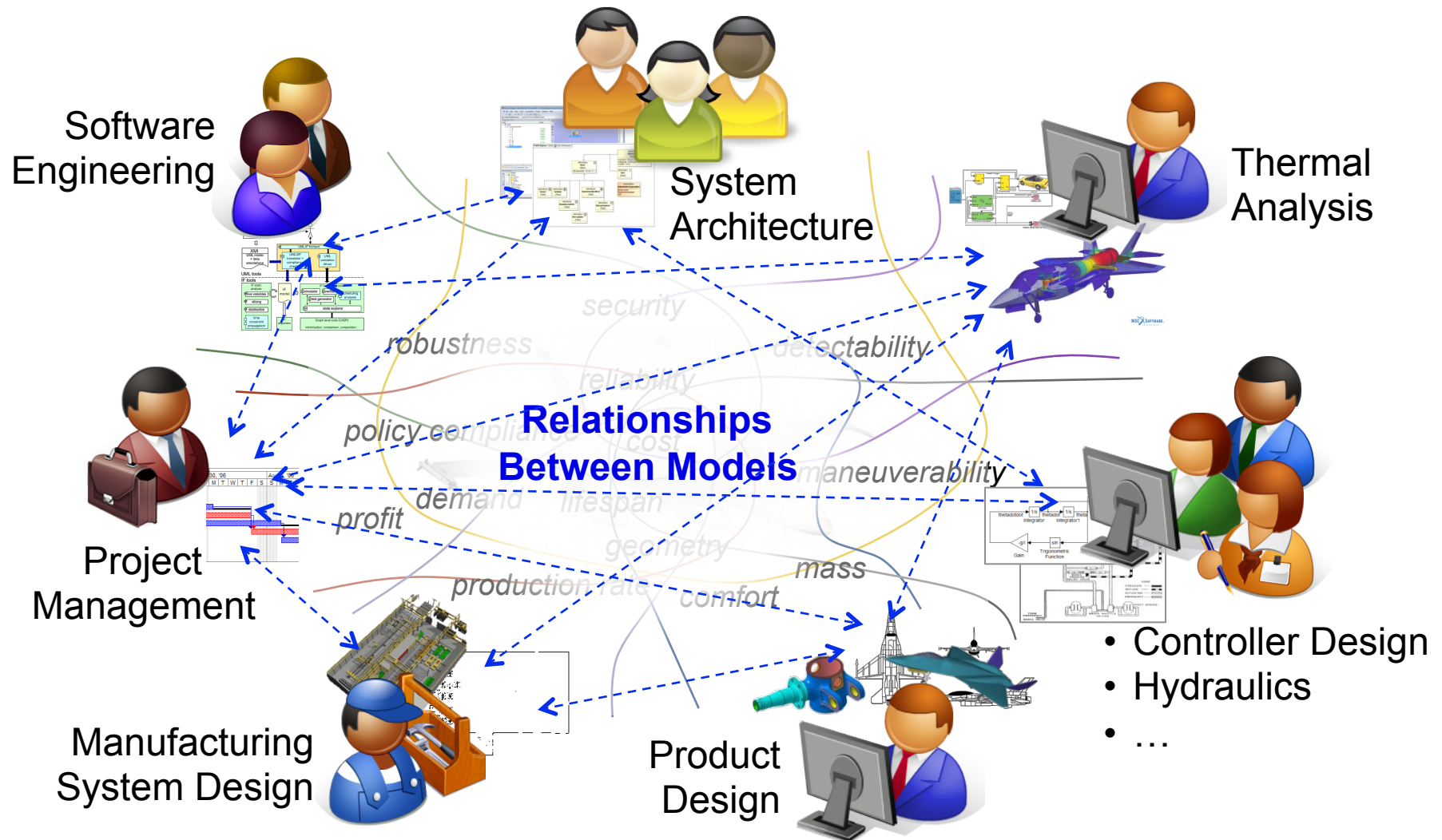
- **Change in requirements or design: how do changes propagate? Which models are inconsistent as a result?**
- **Example: changing *full holes* to *piloted holes* in a pylon assembly**
 - Affects manufacturing process, optimal shop floor layout for workstations
 - Affects ergonomics models
 - Affects cost models
 - ...



Adapted from a scenario provided by Michael Christian (Boeing, St. Louis)

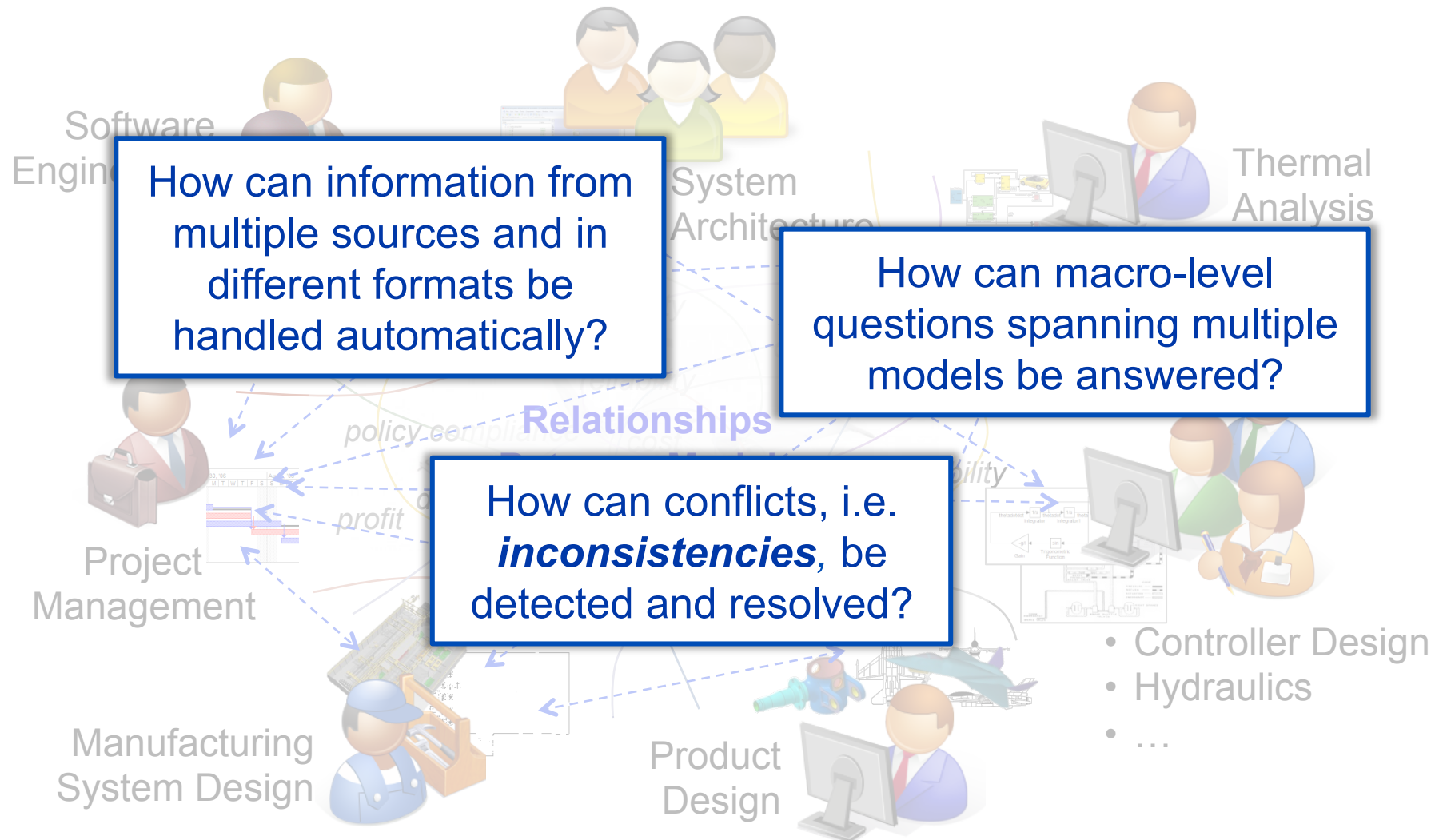
Relationships Between Models

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Relationships Between Models

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Overview

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- Context & Motivation
- **How do we Think About Inconsistency Management?**
- Technology Demonstrator
- Current & Future Work
- Conclusions

What is an Inconsistency?

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An inconsistency is a *contradiction*

- There exists *no possible world* that can represent all of the given information
- Mathematically speaking, it is possible to *derive* a statement **S** and its negation $\neg S$



Some more examples:

"The aircraft has 3 landing gears and the aircraft has 5 landing gears"
(*logical contradiction*)

"On earth, the velocity of a free-falling object follows a sinusoidal curve"
(*inconsistency w.r.t. observations and / or accepted theories / laws of nature*)

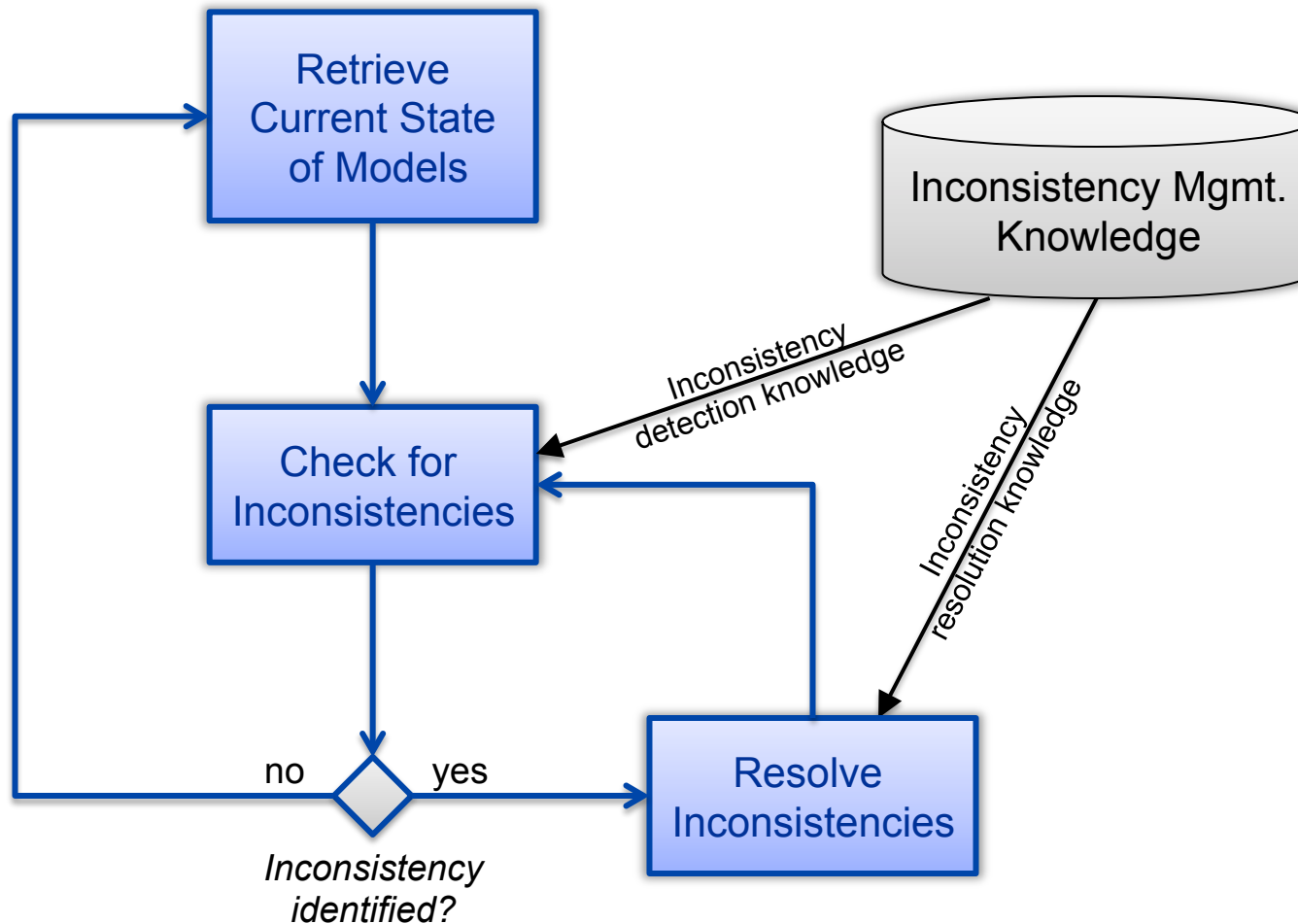
"The probability of the engine failing is 0.1%, and I think it will not fail with a probability of 98%"
(*mathematical inconsistency*)

"I prefer apples over oranges, oranges over bananas, and bananas over apples"
(*intransitive preferences*)

Mr. Spock (Star Trek) - Copyright (c) Paramount Pictures

A Basic Process for Inconsistency Management

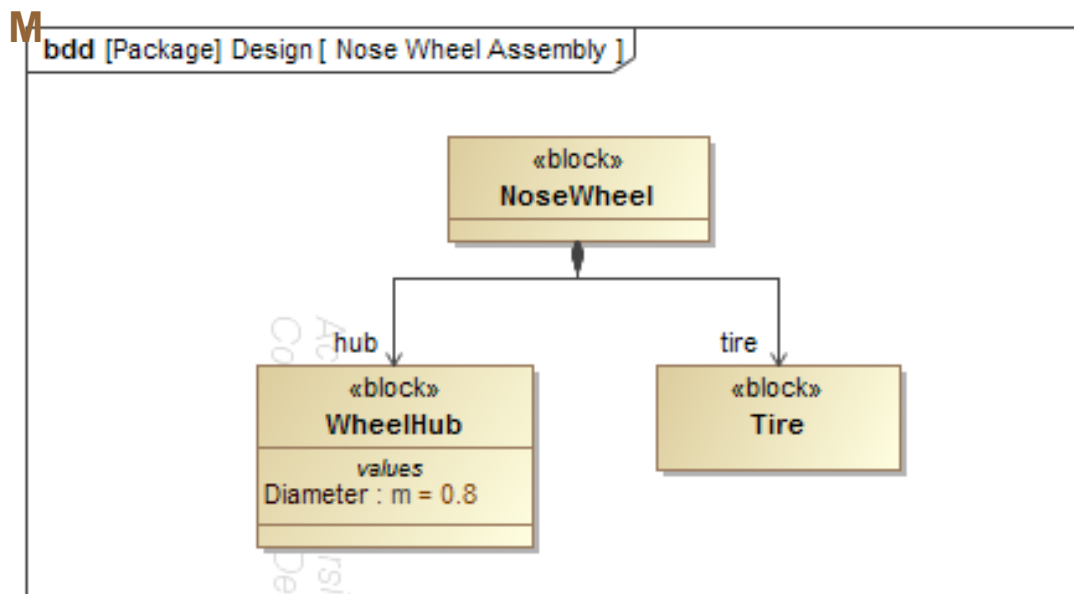
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Managing Inconsistencies – A Simple Example...

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Evolue: add property with name “Diameter”



Inconsistency Mgmt. Knowledge

Company policy:
All named attributes /
properties must have
camelCase names



**Does the model on the
left violate this policy?**

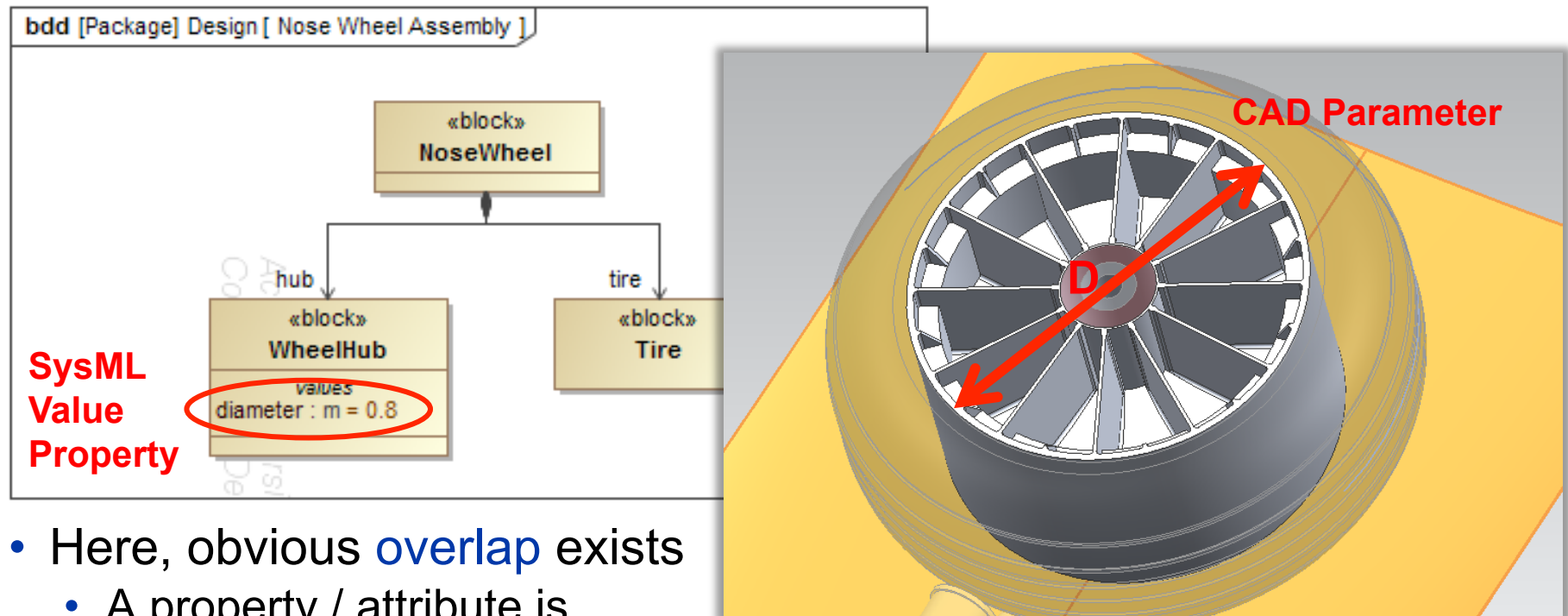
Check: the property's name is “Diameter” (M) ⇔ The property's name must be “diameter” (P)

- But, on a symbolic level, “diameter” and “Diameter” are distinctly different
- Hence, a contradiction exists - i.e., *inconsistency* can be derived fairly easily

Resolve: resolving is trivial in this case: change “Diameter” to “diameter” ...

Example 2: Managing Inconsistencies Across Models

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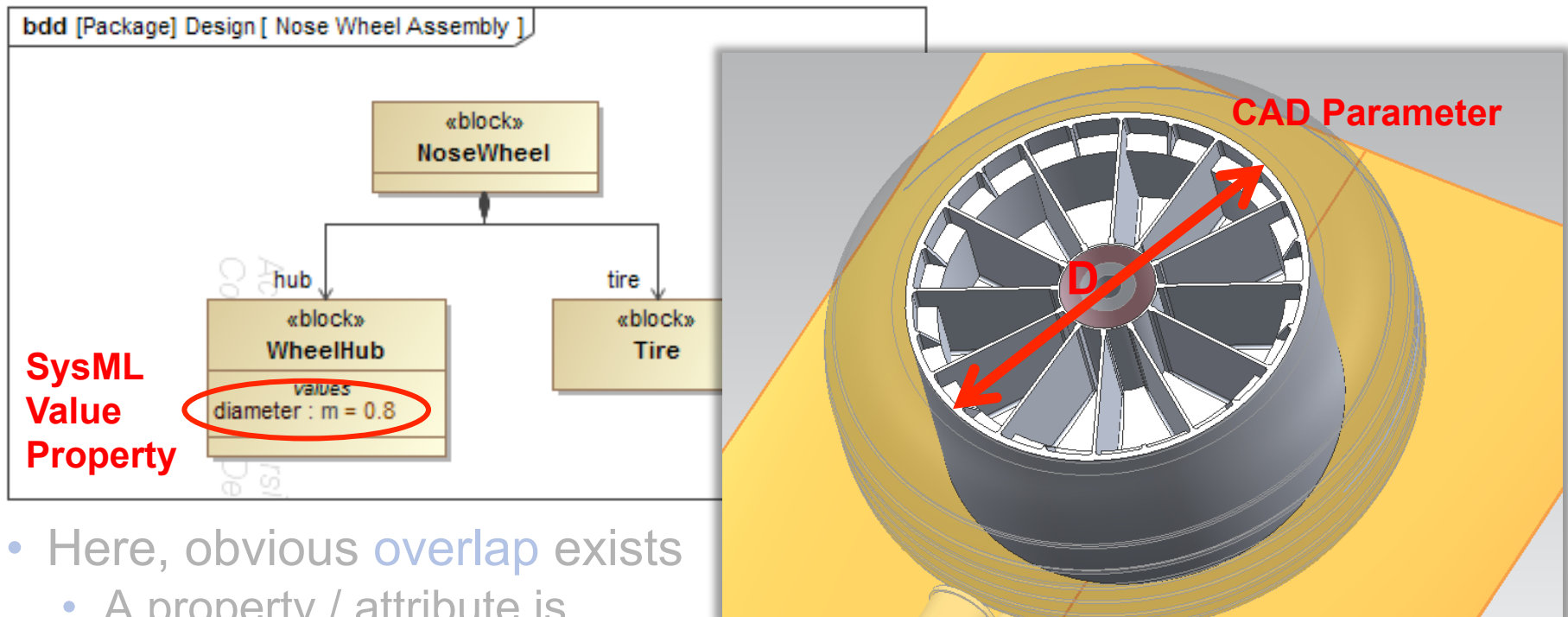


- Here, obvious **overlap** exists
 - A property / attribute is *semantically equivalent* → a relation across models
 - Inconsistent if constraints on property are not compatible
- *Semantically equivalent properties with incompatible constraints are inconsistent* → pattern can identify such inconsistencies

F86 Sabre CAD Data – Credit to ASDL, Georgia Tech

Example 2: Managing Inconsistencies Across Models

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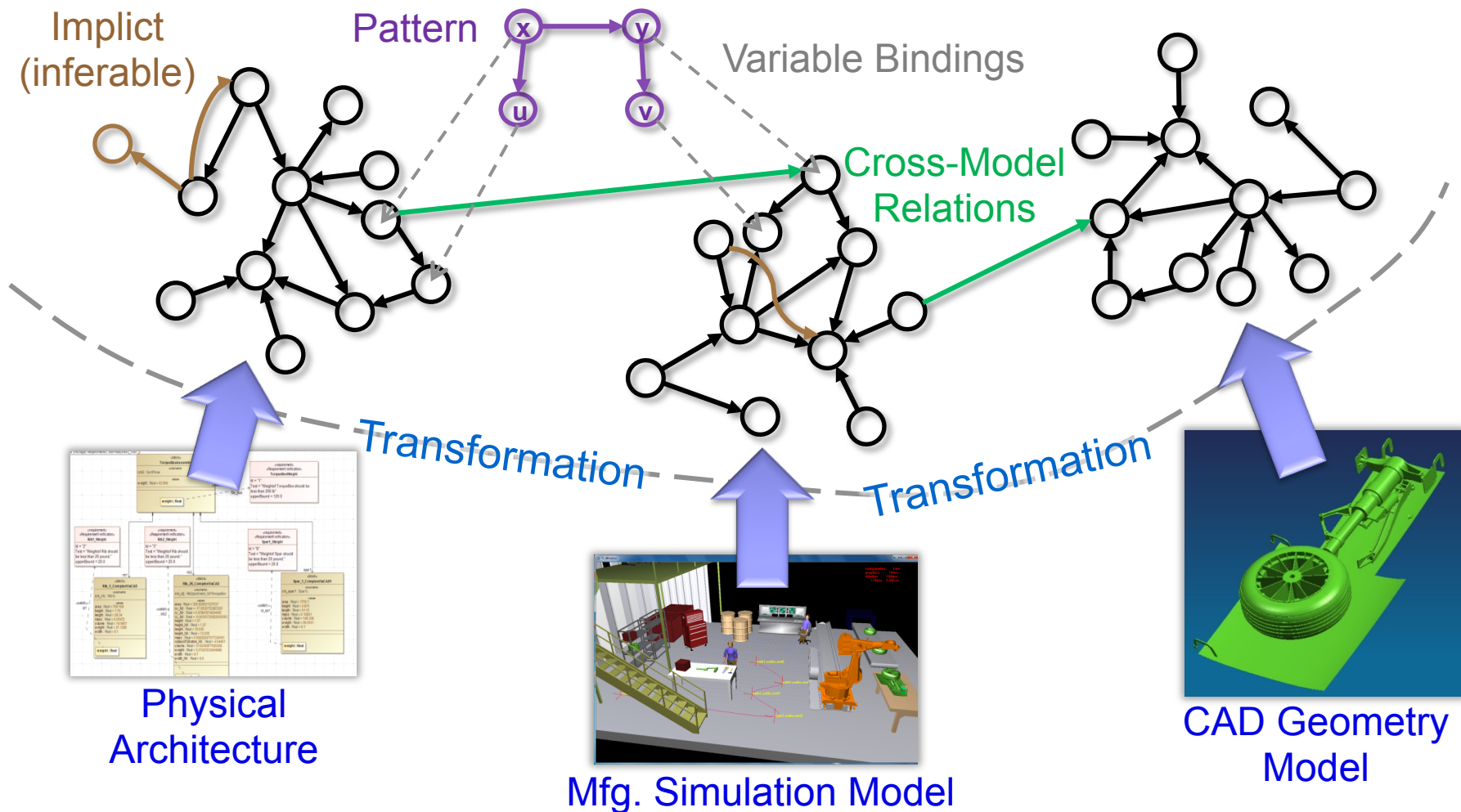


- 1) How and where to capture relations across models?
 - 2) How can patterns going across models be defined (and queried)?
- ➔ **Need a common representational formalism**

F86 Sabre CAD Data – Credit to ASDL, Georgia Tech

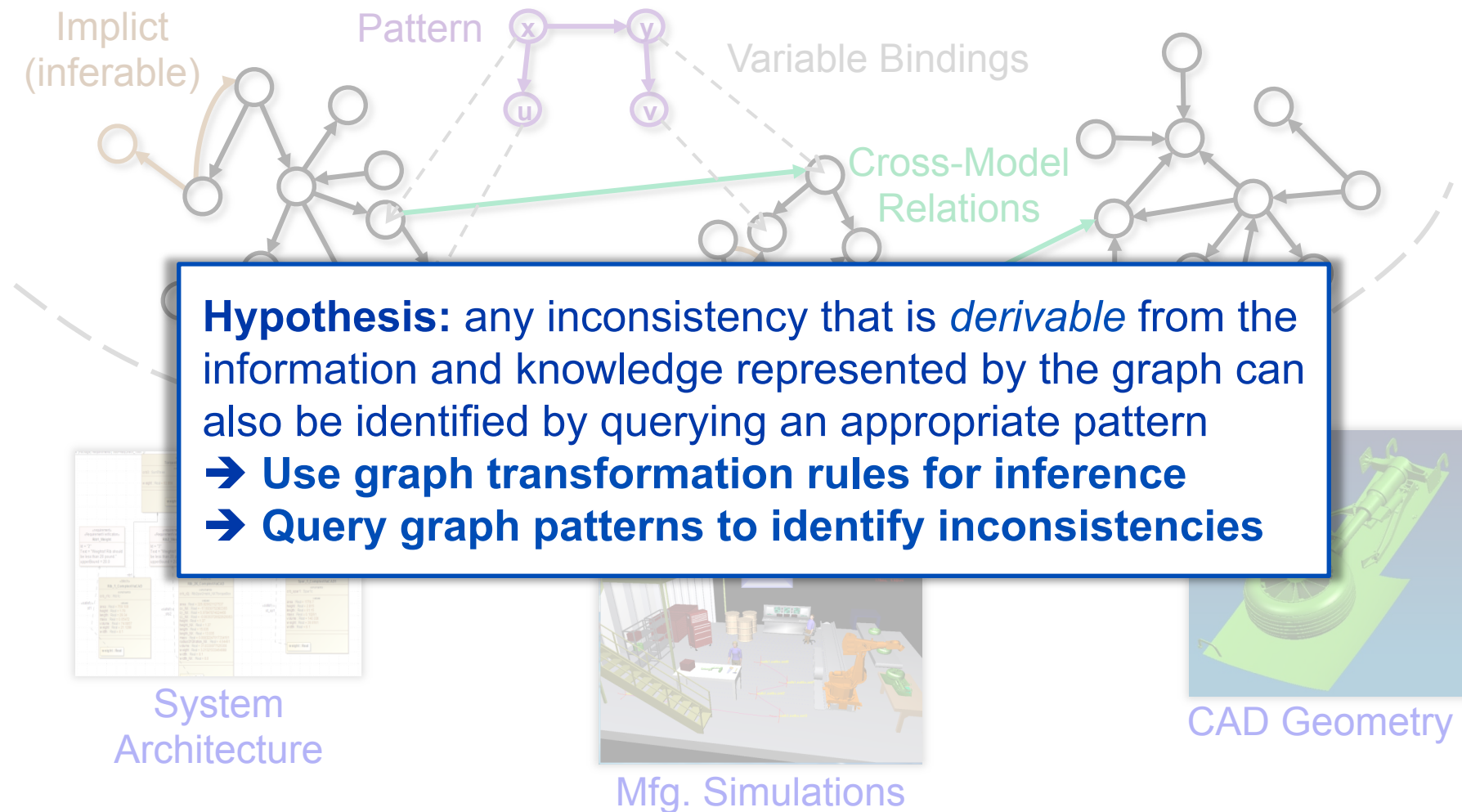
Graphs as a Common Representational Formalism

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Graphs as a Common Representational Formalism

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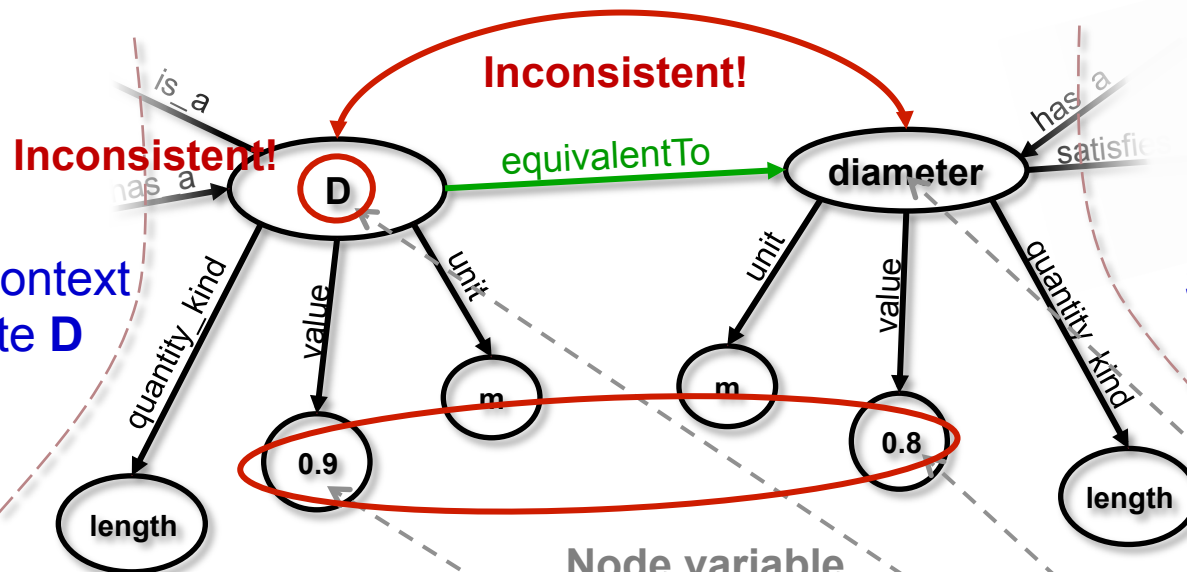
Identifying Inconsistencies by Querying Patterns

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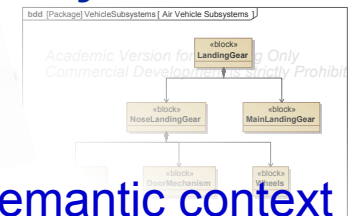
CAD Model



Semantic context
of attribute **D**



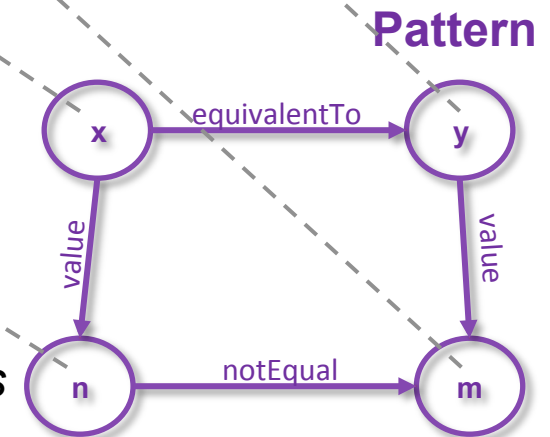
SysML Model



Semantic context
of value property
diameter

• Some observations:

- Terminology used in different modeling languages can be very different: e.g., attribute vs. value property
 - Rules / patterns need to refer to these
 - Requires rule variants for same type of inconsistency: a nightmare to maintain!
- Also: *someone needs to define relations across models (can we define rules for this purpose? → more later)*

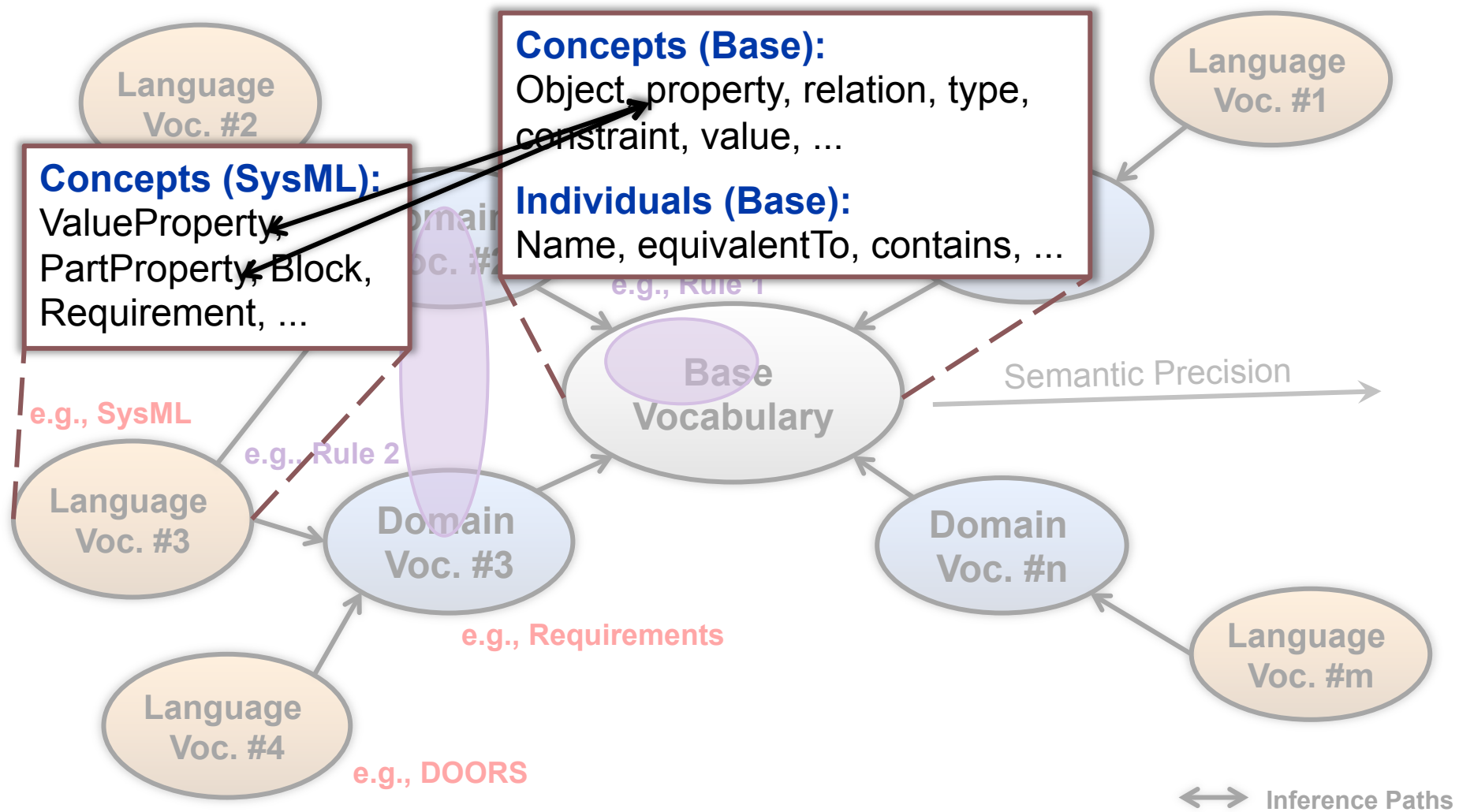


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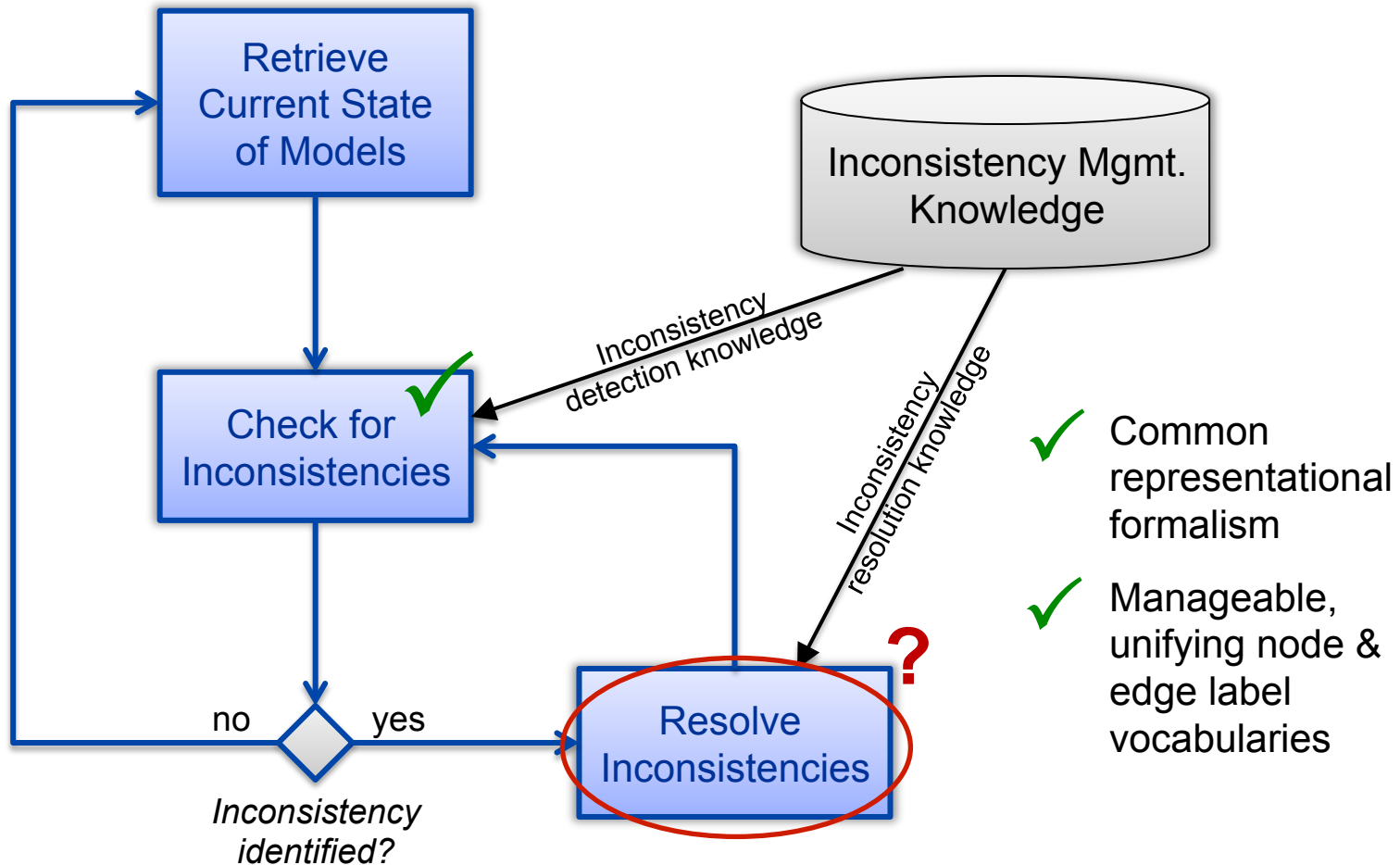
Pattern Vocabulary - Varying Semantic Precision

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Inconsistency Management

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How Do We Resolve These Inconsistencies?

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Inconsistency 1

Inconsistency 3

Inconsistency 2

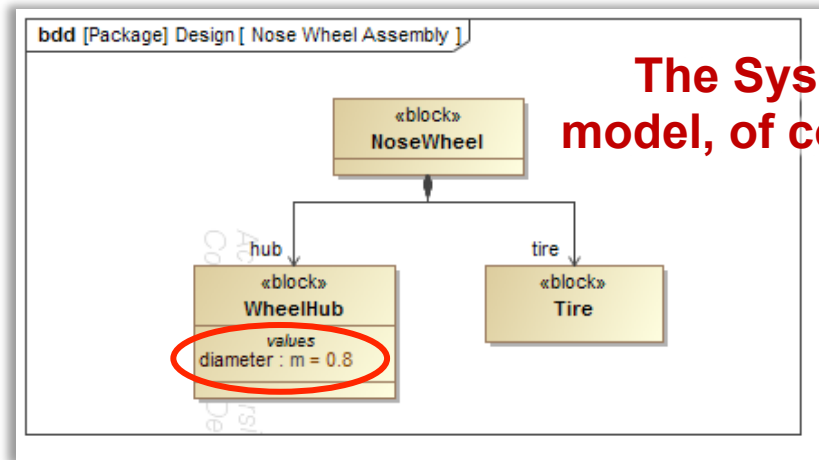
The diagram illustrates three different representations of a wheel hub diameter property, highlighting inconsistencies:

- Inconsistency 1:** A UML class diagram showing a `«block» NoseWheel` class with two associations: `hub` to a `«block» WheelHub` class and `tire` to a `«block» Tire` class. The `WheelHub` class has a `values` compartment containing `diameter : m = 0.8`. A red circle highlights this value.
- Inconsistency 2:** A screenshot of the Siemens Teamcenter Manufacturing interface showing a BOM line for `000095/ABC Manufacturing Plant` with the property `hubDiameter = 0.85` highlighted in red.
- Inconsistency 3:** A 3D model of a wheel hub with a red arrow pointing to the center hole, labeled `D = 0.9`.

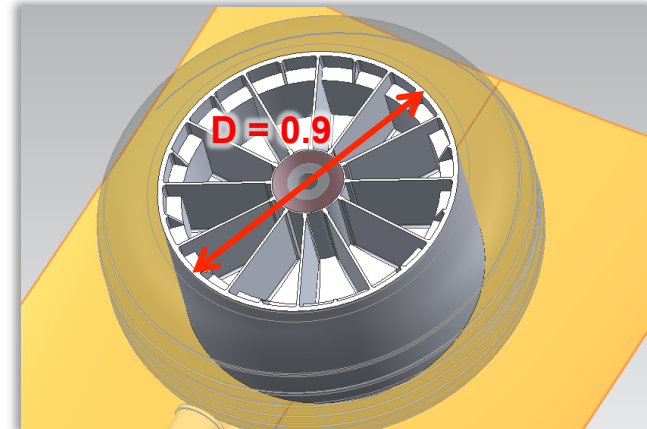
- Three different representations of the value for (semantically) the same property
- Can we resolve all of these inconsistencies automatically??

Which Model Should We Trust?

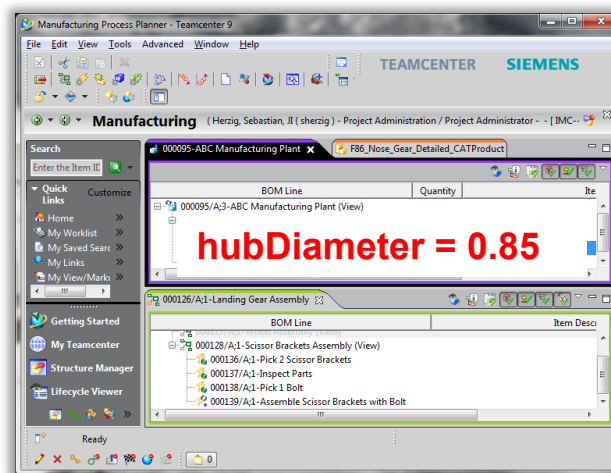
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**The SysML
model, of course!**

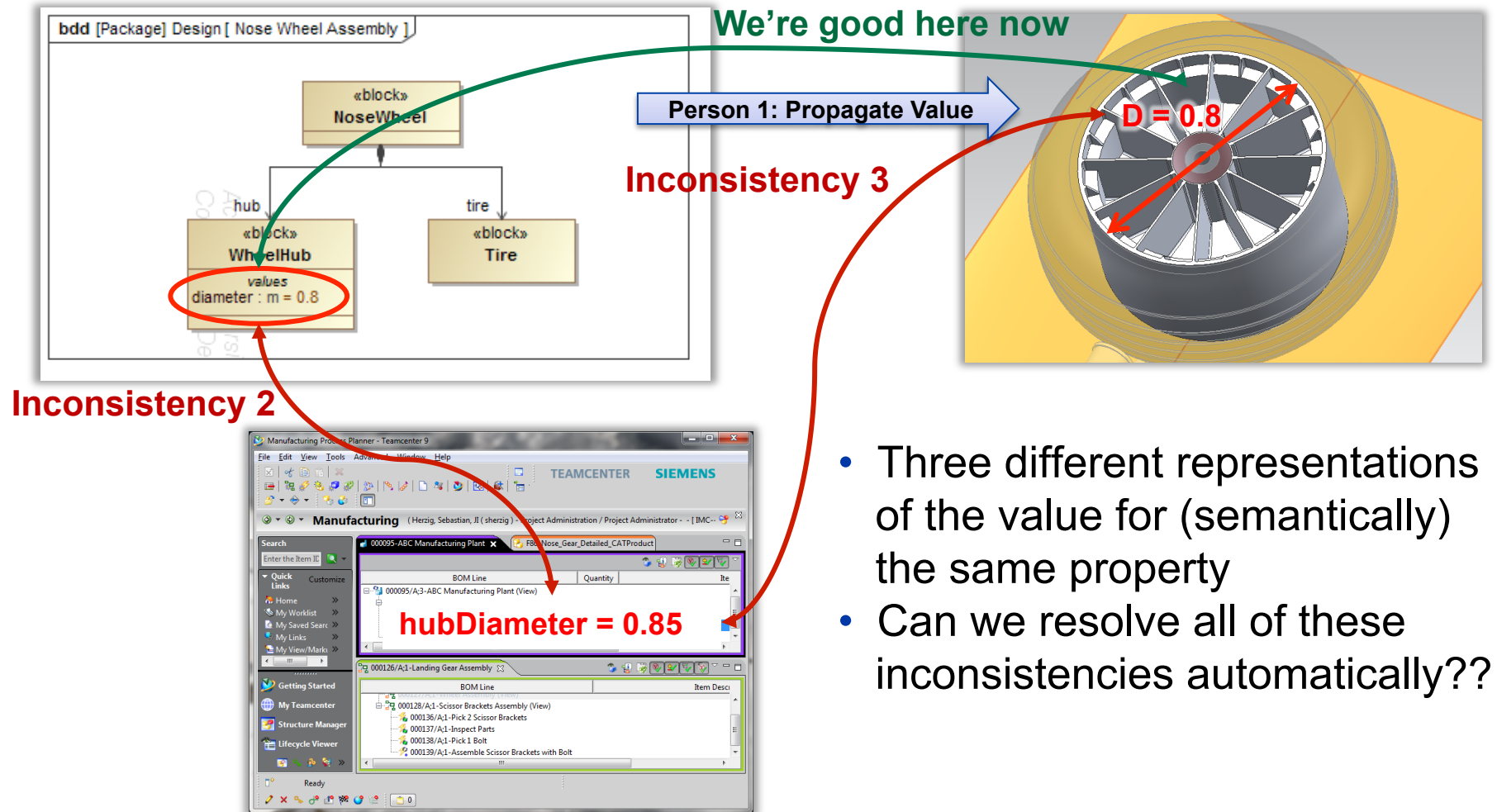


**The information in
the PLM / PDM
system, of course!**



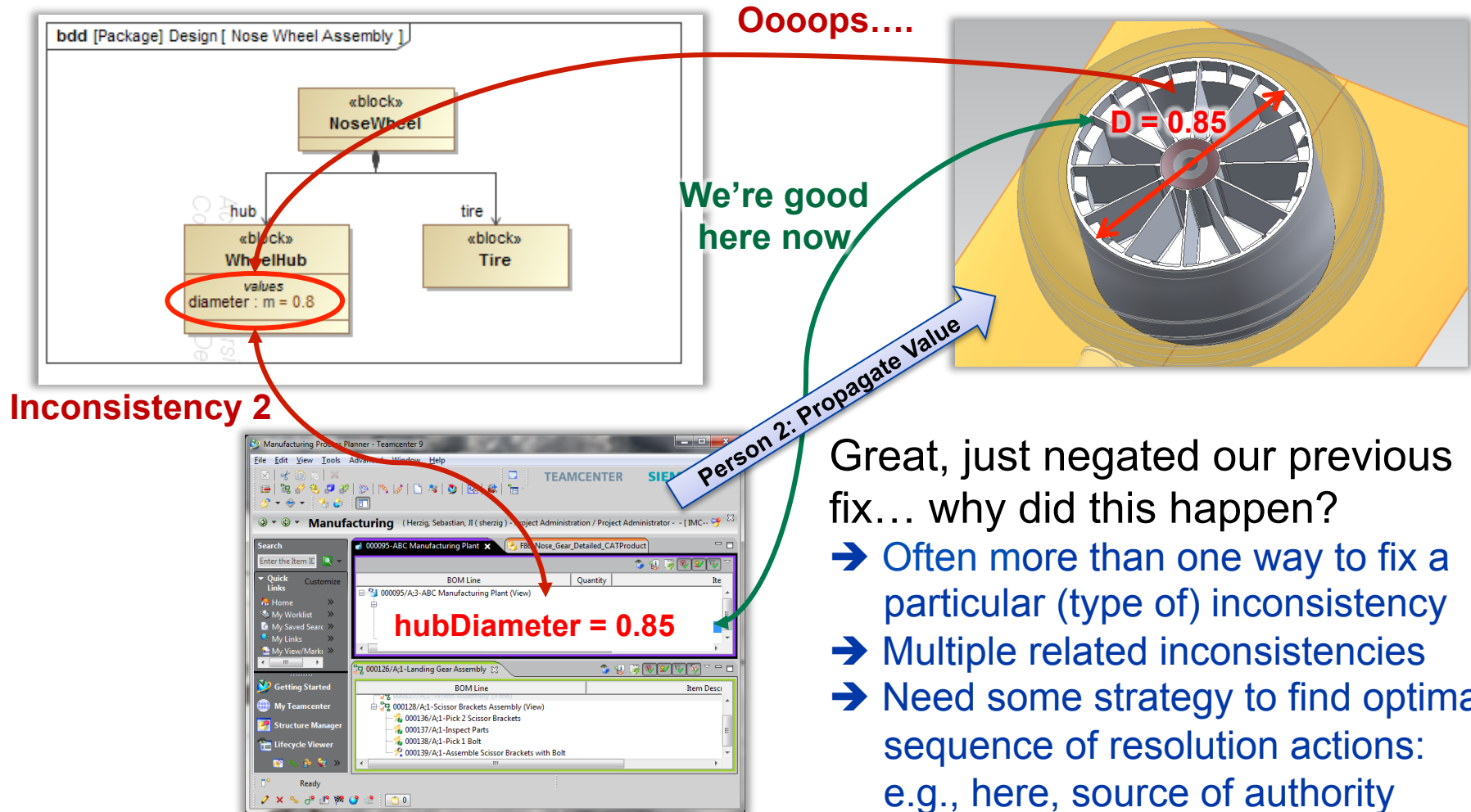
Resolving Inconsistencies

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Resolving Inconsistencies

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Resolving Inconsistencies: a Decision-Making Problem

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- Given:
 - Exhaustive list of possible fixes to particular kinds of inconsistencies
 - List of inconsistencies identified by a corresponding pattern
- We can use this information to **generate a list of alternative** sequences of fix operations
 - Some may lead to a better outcome than others → **Analyze**
 - Which one of these is optimal depends on preferences and beliefs... → **Evaluate & select most preferable**

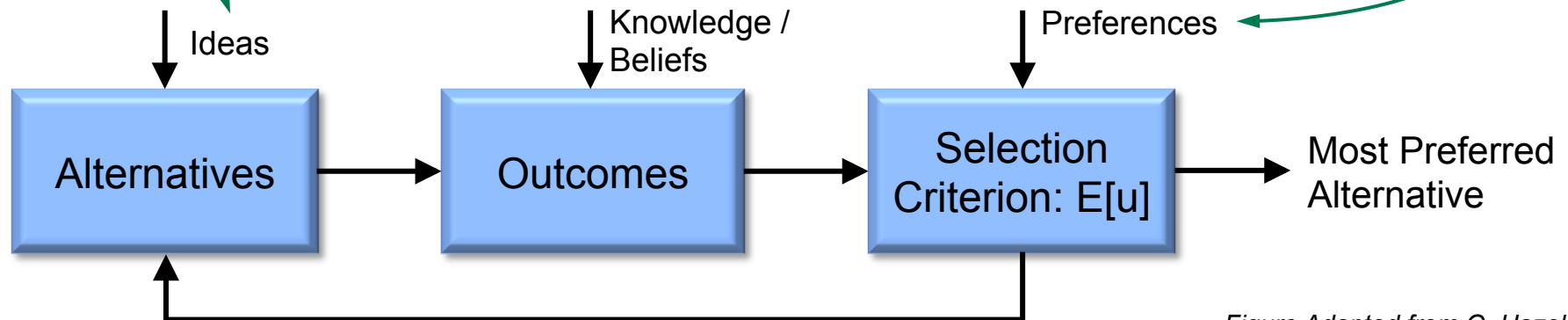
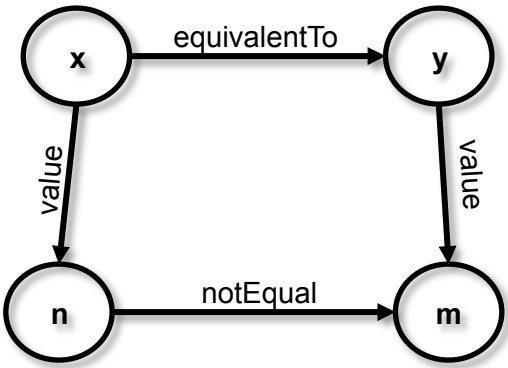
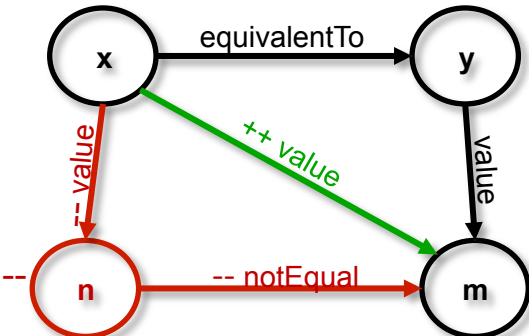
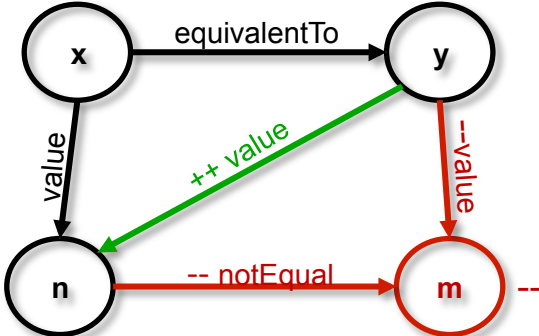


Figure Adapted from G. Hazelrigg

Summary: Makeup of an Inconsistency Rule

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Identification Pattern & Context	Resolution Alternatives	
 <p><i>Applies: always (invariant)</i> <i>Owner: sherzig</i> <i>Created: 2014-08-18</i> ...</p>	1	Tolerate / Do Nothing
	2	
	3	
	W	...

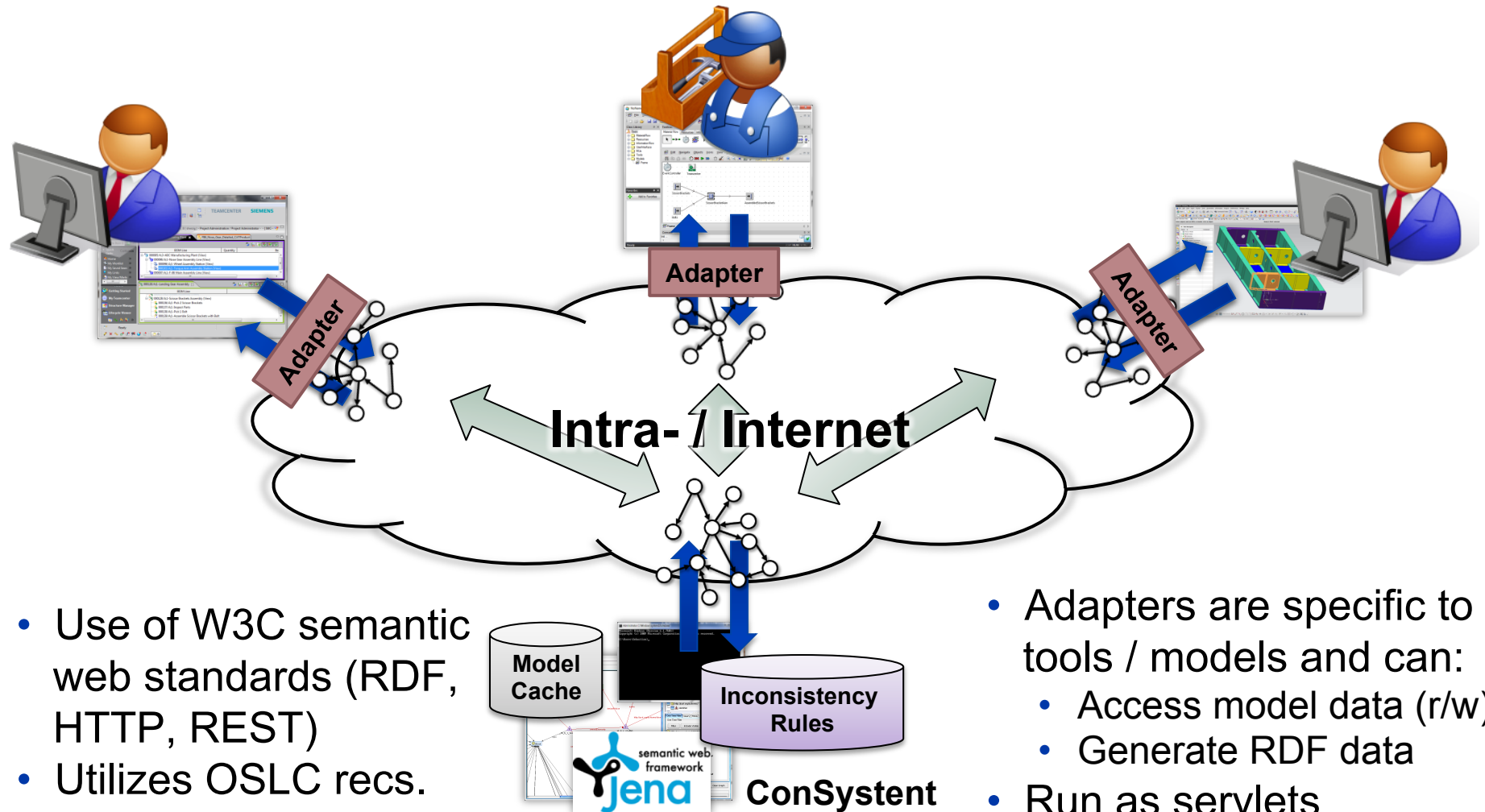
Overview

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Technology Demonstrator: ConSystem

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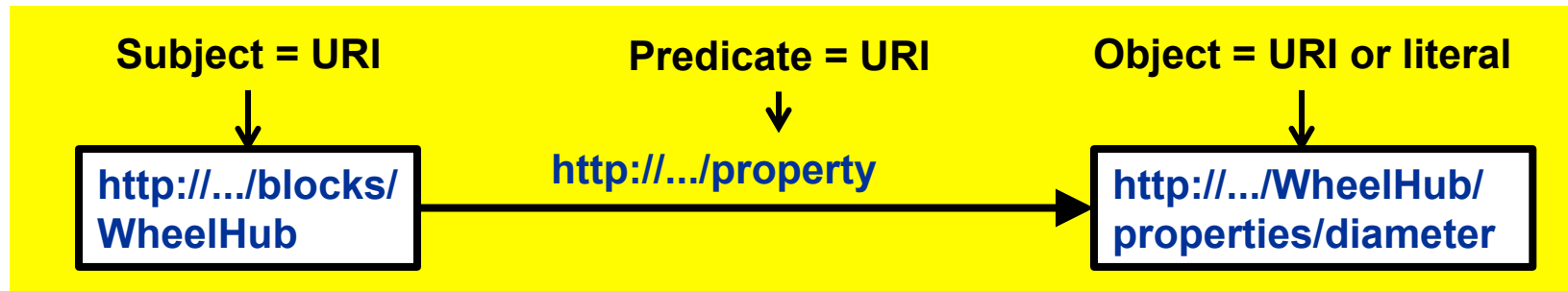
- Use of W3C semantic web standards (RDF, HTTP, REST)
- Utilizes OSLC recs. and Framework

- Adapters are specific to tools / models and can:
 - Access model data (r/w)
 - Generate RDF data
- Run as servlets

Resource Description Framework (RDF)

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- Statements about resources in the form of subject-predicate-object expressions (triples) → put together, these form a graph



- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) standard for data interchange
- Used in Semantic Web applications → stronger semantics for websites, enabling next generation search engines
- Variety of syntax notations and data serialization formats (e.g., XML)

Adapted and Used with Permission from Axel Reichwein, Koneksys LLC

Open Services for Lifecycle Collaboration (OSLC)

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- OSLC adds additional semantics for expressing structural constraints on RDF data (e.g., cardinality)
- Domain vocabularies introduce standard terminology across domains

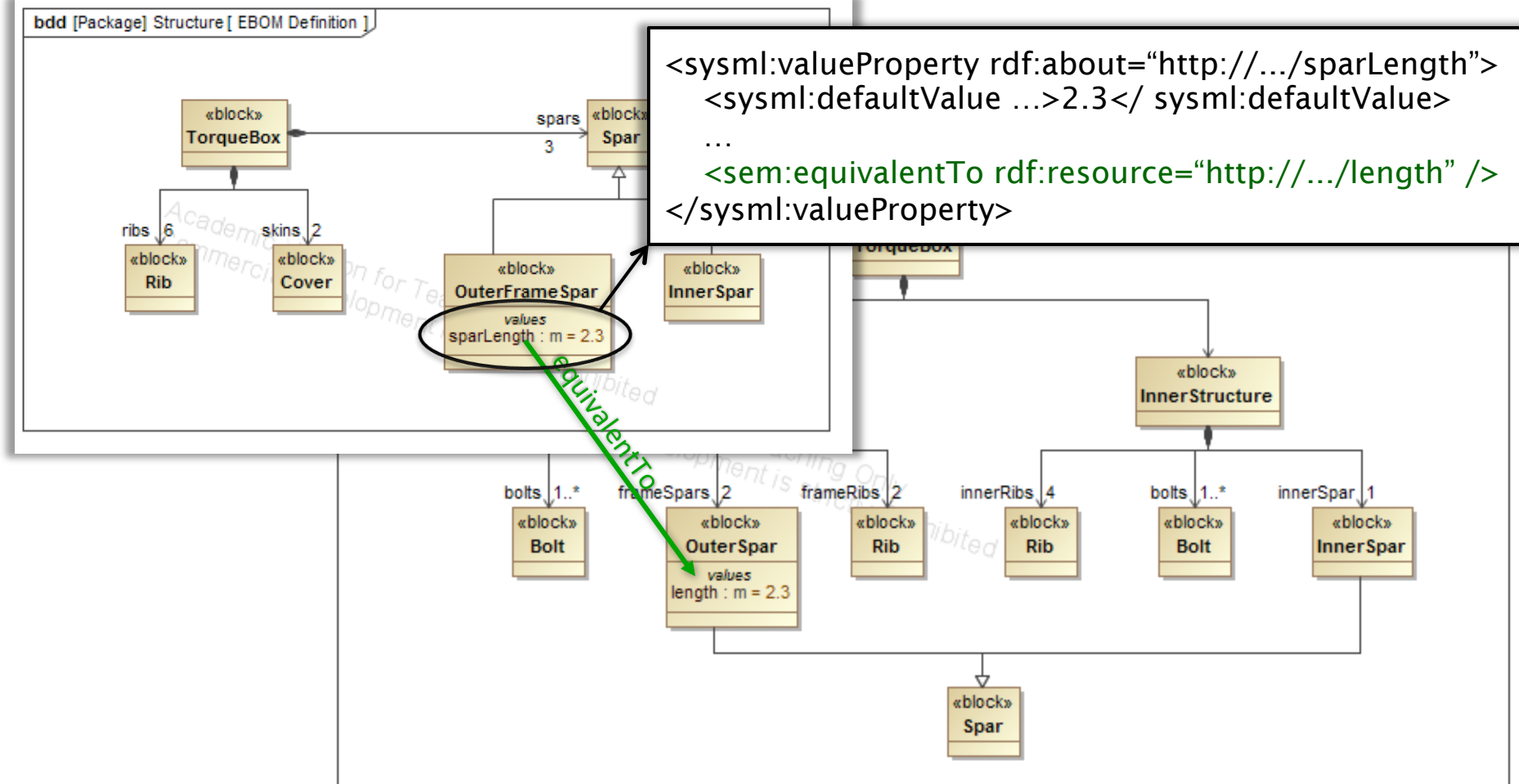
OSLC Core Vocabulary +

Domain / Language Vocabularies	Status
ALM/PLM Interoperability	Draft
Architecture Management	2.0
Asset Management	2.0
Automation	2.0
Change Management	2.0
Estimation and Measurement	Draft
Performance Monitoring	2.0
Quality Management	2.0
Reconciliation	2.0
Requirements Management	2.0
MBSE / SysML	Draft

OSLC resource types for various domains and languages

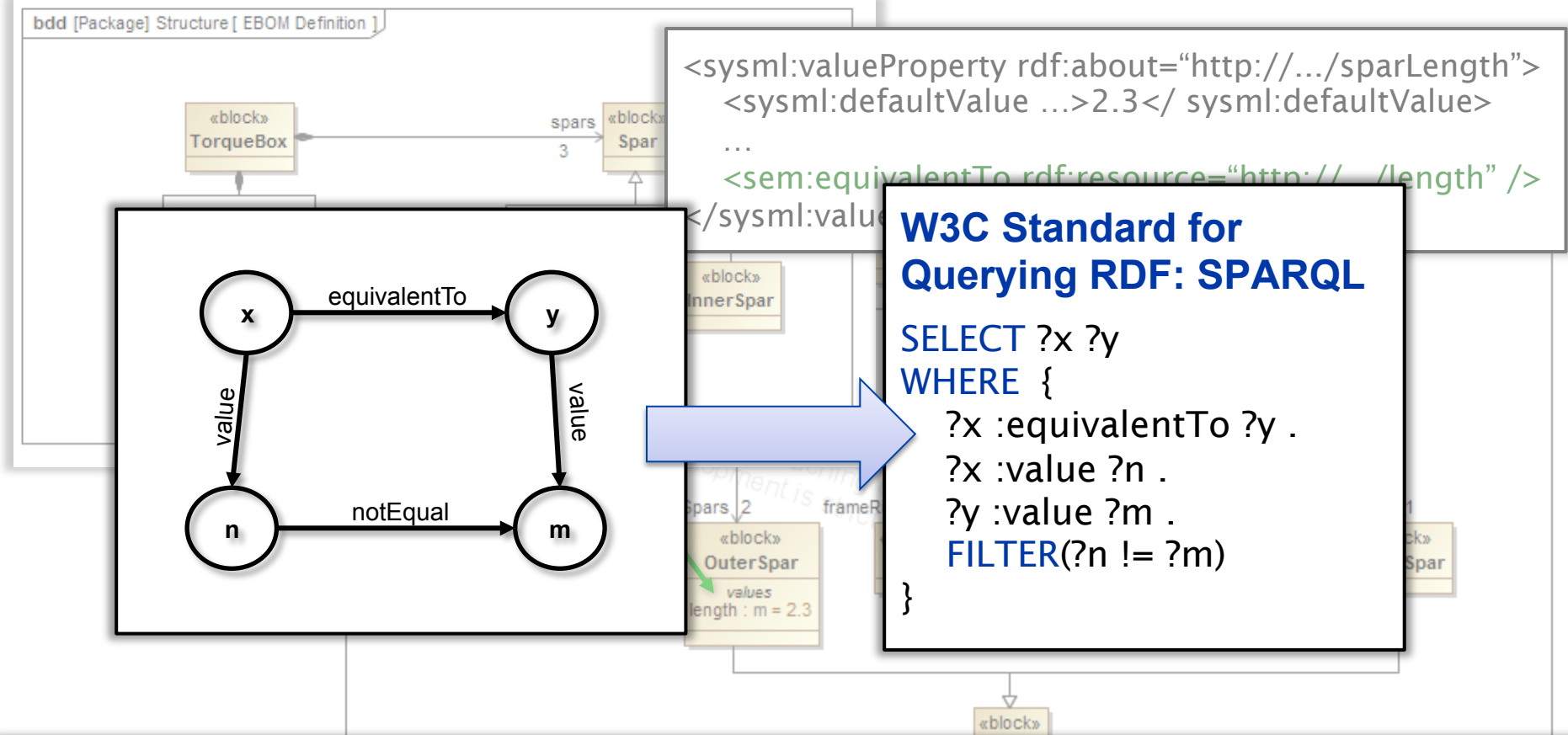
Example - Inconsistency Detection

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Example - Inconsistency Detection

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Inconsistency patterns (and, generally, inconsistency rules) are represented in a language such as SPARQL and executed using a corresponding engine

Status of OSLC Adapters Developed @ MBSEC

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- **Open Source**
 - NoMagic MagicDraw SysML (now / soon part of Eclipse Lyo)
 - Mathworks Simulink (now / soon part of Eclipse Lyo)
- **Have also developed adapters for:**
 - PTC Integrity (Requirements Management)
 - LMS Imagine Lab AMESim (Multi-Domain Systems Simulation)
- **Examples of adapters developed outside of MBSEC:**
 - Siemens Teamcenter (General Motors)
 - Bugzilla (part of Eclipse Lyo)
 - NinaCRM
 - ...

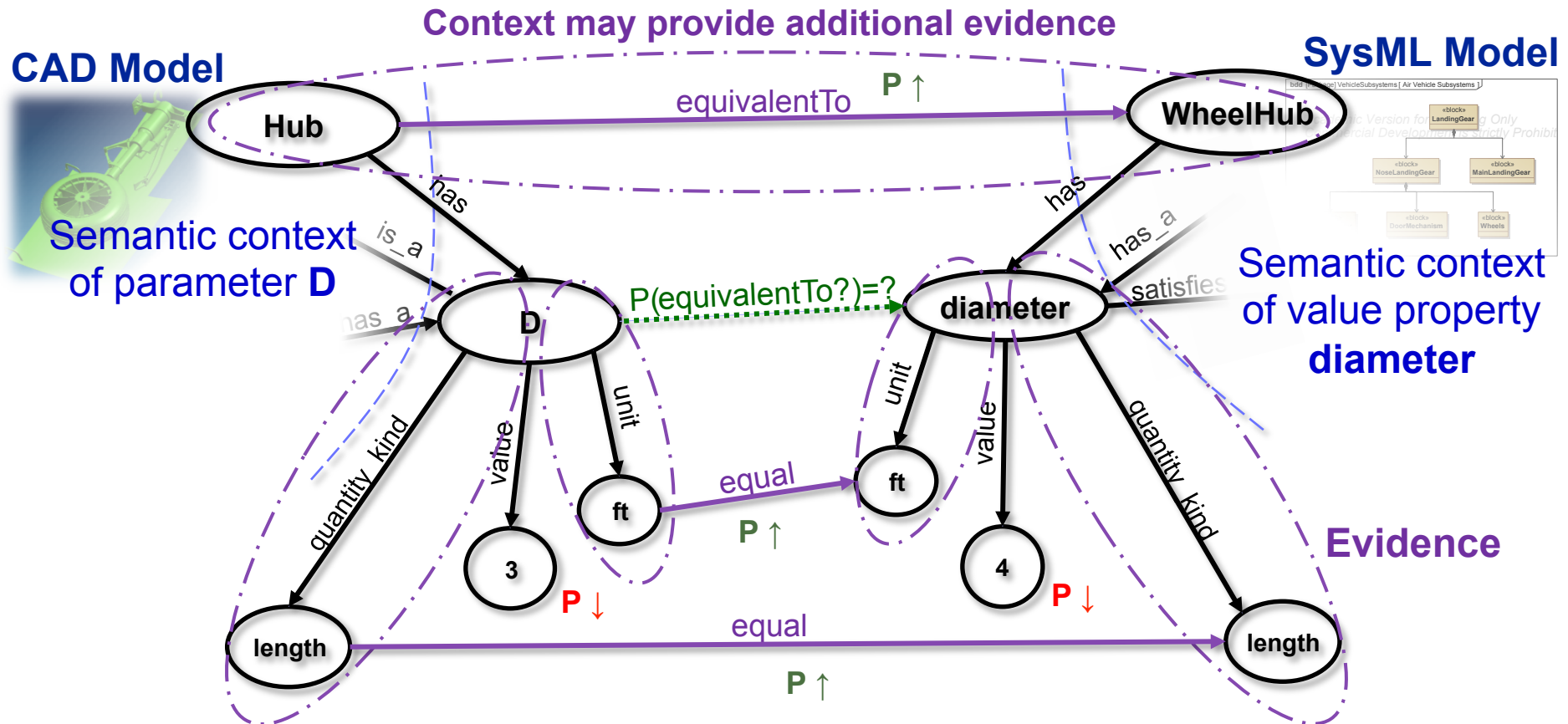
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Current Work – Probabilistic Inconsistency Reasoning

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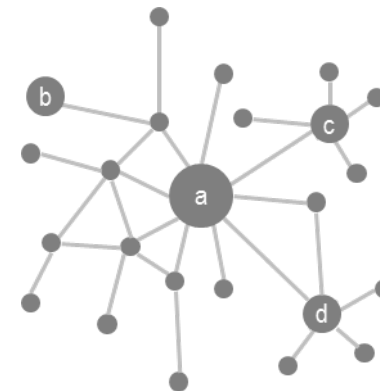
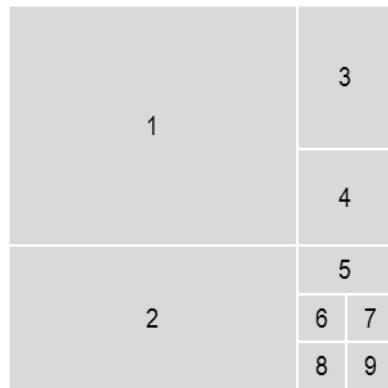
Prior Belief + Identified Features (“Evidence”) = Updated Belief

... and in the same spirit: $P(\text{Inconsistent}) = ?$

Future Work – Visualization

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- Visual analytics tools to generate interactive visualizations using data from various system modeling sources
- Explore global patterns in data
- Seamless transition between models from various domains

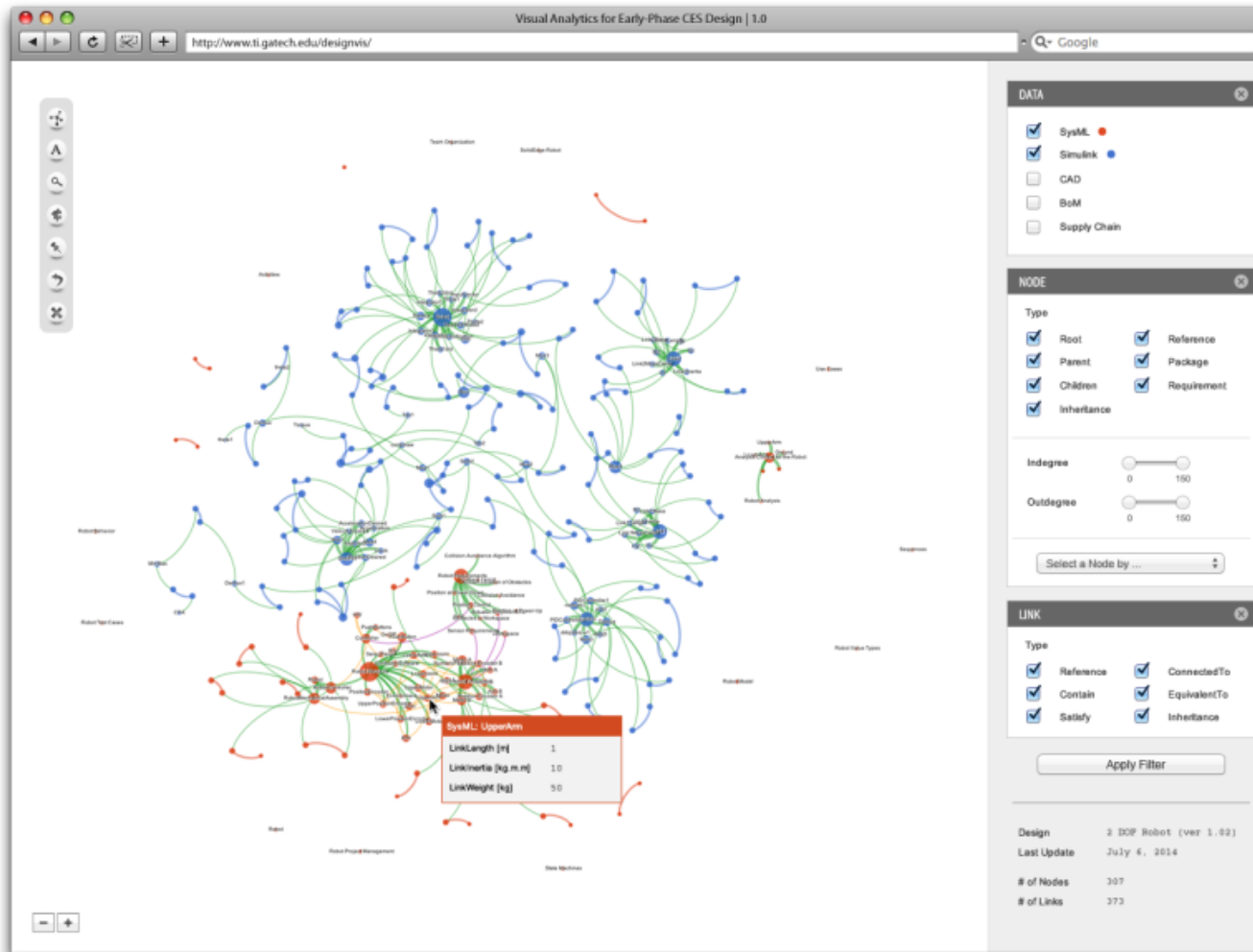


Future work with Dr. Rahul Basole (CS), Dr. Leon McGinnis (ISyE)

Future Work – Visualization

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- Visualizing
- Exploring
- Searching



ations

omains

Future work with Dr. Rahul Basole (CS), Dr. Leon McGinnis (ISyE)

Conclusions & Key Takeaways

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- Inconsistency management = continuous V&V
- Directed, attributed, typed multi-graphs can be used to represent a wide variety of engineering models
- Graph patterns can be used to model types of inconsistencies and query for these
- Resolving inconsistencies is a decision-making problem, where the most preferred alternative sequence of "fix" operations must be determined
- Semantic web technologies are a powerful and practical basis for a scalable model integration framework

Backup Slides

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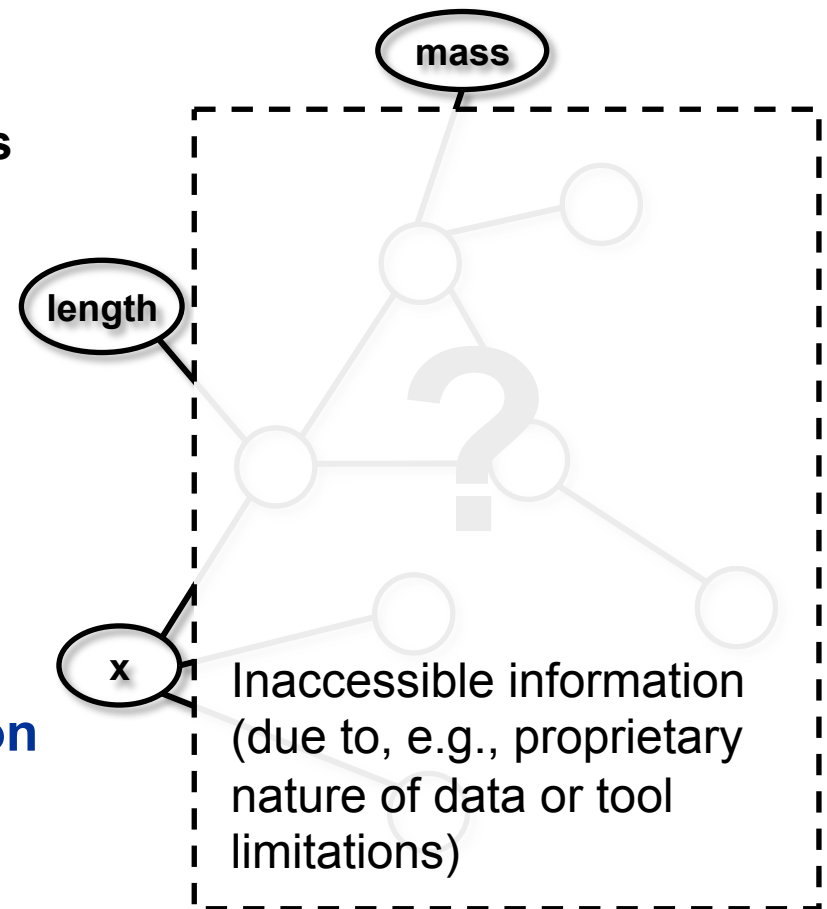
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Some Open Questions...

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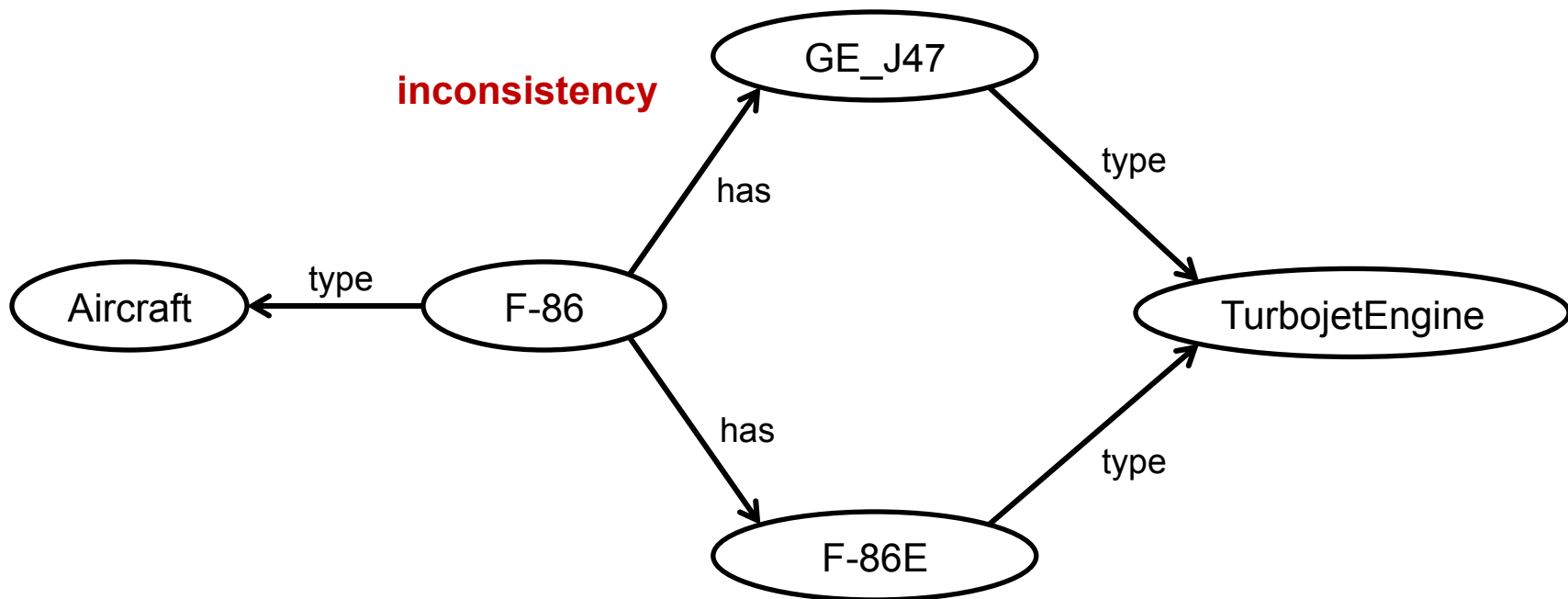
- **Access Control**
 - Who can access which (select parts of) models, and with which rights?
 - How do we deal with restricted access to some data (e.g., ITAR)?
- **Rule & Inter-Model Relations Ownership**
 - Who manages the rules for which portion of the system?
 - Who should manage relations between models?
- **Automated Inconsistency Resolution**
 - Is it ever a good idea to autonomously resolve an inconsistency?



Reasoning About Inconsistencies

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- Assume the following axiom holds in our world (verbally):
 - “Any Aircraft has exactly one kind of Turbojet Engine”



Associated Formal Reasoning Process

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- An inconsistency exists if we can deduce that (in our world) there exists an *Aircraft* that has two (different) types of *TurbojetEngines*
- Facts explicitly and *implicitly* encoded in graph:
 - “F-86 type Aircraft”
 - “GE_J47 type TurbojetEngine”
 - “F-86E type TurbojetEngine”
 - “GE_J47 differentFrom F-86E”
 - “F-86 has GE_J47”
 - “F-86 has F-86E”
 - “F-86 has two TurbojetEngines”

Deduced from CWA or specified under OWA

Derived fact from previous two statements



Inconsistent, because:

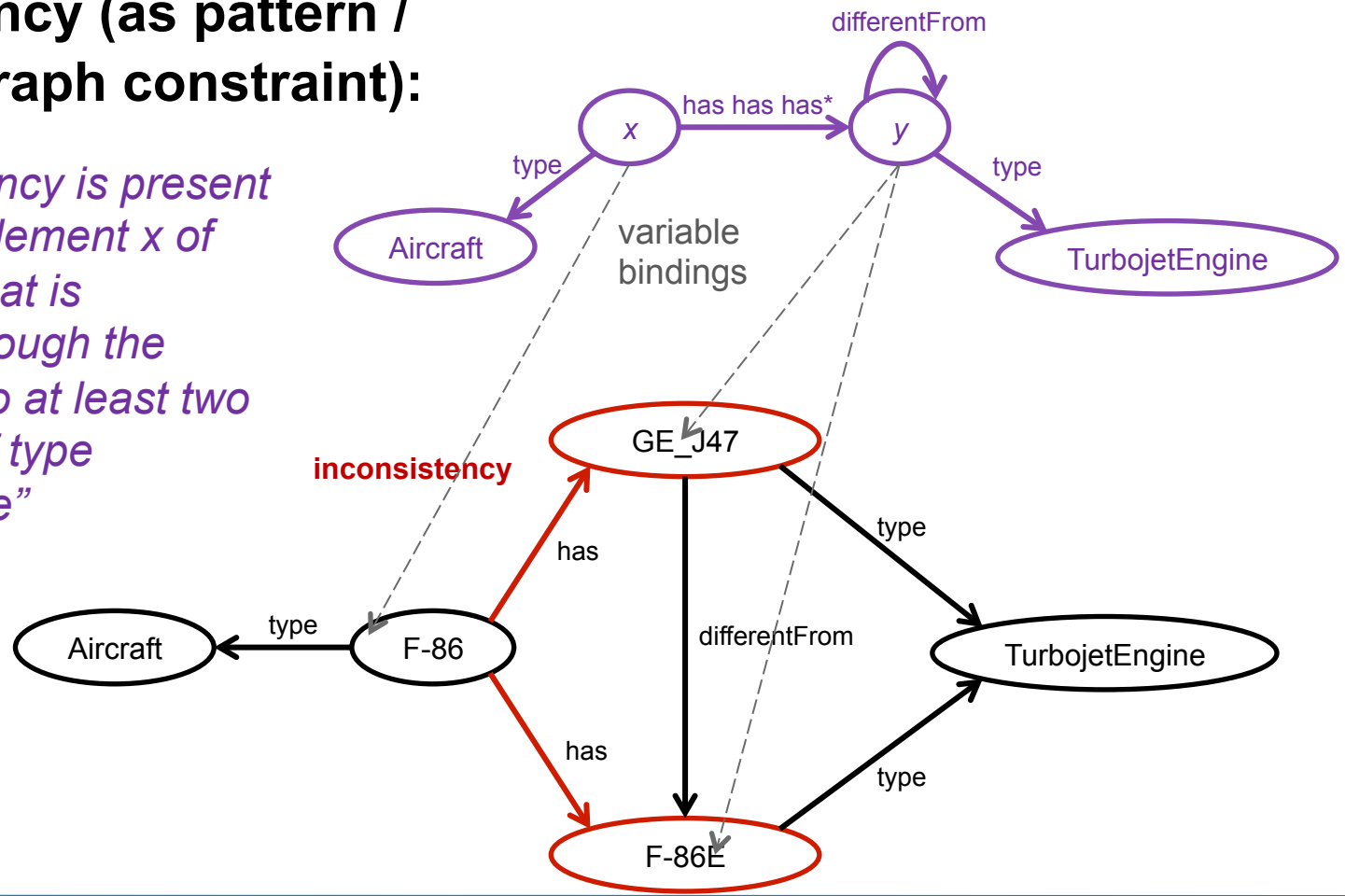
$(\text{F-86 has two TurbojetEngines}) \wedge (\text{F-86 has one Turbojet Engine}) \Rightarrow \perp$

Pattern for Previous Example

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- Inconsistency (as pattern / negative graph constraint):**

“An inconsistency is present if there is an element x of type Aircraft that is associated through the relation ‘has’ to at least two elements ‘ y ’ of type TurbojetEngine”

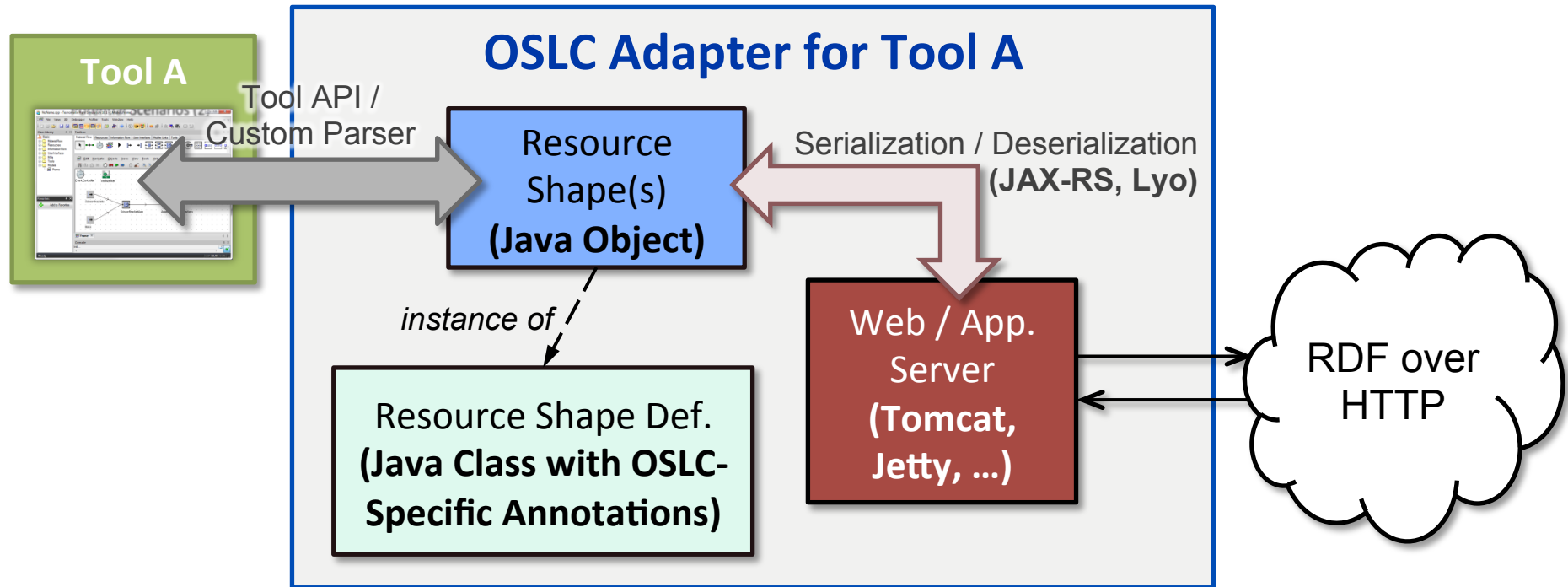


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OSLC Tool Adapters in Java in a Nutshell

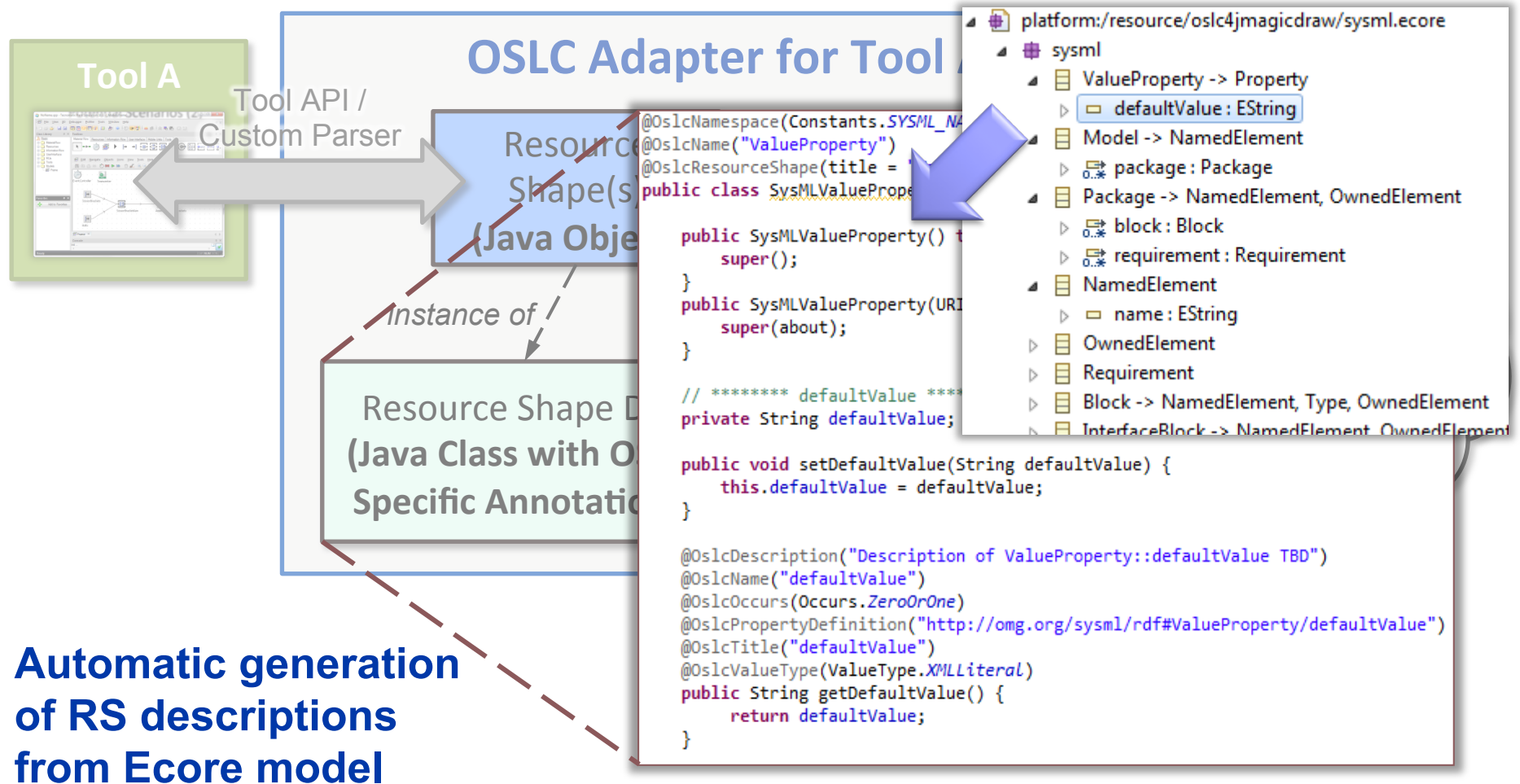
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Work with Axel Reichwein, Koneksys LLC

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